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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RYAL

Kuwait voices hope

Syria hails Saddam

BAGHDAD, July 17 (Agencies) — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq met Tuesday with Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam who arrived from Damascus earlier in the day with a message from Syria's President Hafez Assad.

The official Iraqi News Agency said Assad congratulated Saddam in the message for his succession of Ahmed Hassan Bakr as president of Iraq.

Bakr resigned Monday from his post for health reasons. Saddam replaced him automatically in accordance with the provisions of the interim constitution.

Saddam's first act in the foreign sphere was to dispatch an envoy to Damascus to reassure the Syrian leaders that changes in Baghdad will not affect Iraq-Syrian relations.

The agency quoted Khaddam as saying Assad's congratulatory message to Saddam Hussein reaffirmed that "Syria and Iraq are determined to use all their capabilities to strengthen the march toward unity between the two sister countries."

In Kuwait ruler Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah also congratulated Saddam Hussein.

In a cable to Saddam, the ruler expressed hope that relations between Kuwait and Iraq will witness more progress during his rule, an official statement said.

The Kuwaiti press hailed President Bakr's resignation as a "courageous act which started a new trend in the politics of the Arab Middle East."

Hussein is known to favor "coexistence with Arab conservative regimes despite differences in type of government," these sources added.

In Cairo a foreign ministry official said.

Eritreans claim major victory

KHARTOUM, July 17 (R) — An Eritrean guerrilla organization said Tuesday its forces repulsed an attack by Ethiopian troops and inflicted between 3,000 and 4,000 casualties last weekend.

The Ethiopian force driving on the guerrilla-held town of Nakfra in Eritrea was badly battered, a spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said in Khartoum.

Belgium attacks U.S. M.E. policy

BRUSSELS, July 17 (R) — Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet has come out strongly against any U.S. plan to intervene militarily in the Middle East to protect its supplies.

He said in an interview with the Belgian Radio Monday night that such an intervention might be justified only if a foreign power was threatening the territorial integrity of some oil-producing countries.

Simonet, who has just returned from an official visit to Iraq, was asked about his views on the security of the Gulf after disclosure of a U.S. plan to form a special strike force for action in a war in the Middle East or the Third World.

The plan was disclosed last month by the new military commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Gen. Bernard Rogers.

Simonet said: "Any decision leading to a threat of military intervention in one part of the world is obviously dangerous, when that threat comes from a power that does not always give an impression of great coherence and resolution."

"Military intervention would certainly not solve the problem of countering a trend among some oil producers to reduce output, which the creation of a special force is supposed to answer. It is a problem that cannot be solved by military intervention," he added.

"It would make sense only if there was a distinct threat from outside the area to the territorial integrity of oil producers. If, for example, a great power tried to gain control of some oil producing countries."

Sultan tells officers Forces to protect Islam

TAIF, July 17 (SPA) — Defense Minister Prince Sultan said Tuesday that the Kingdom intends to keep building up its armed forces to use in defense of Islam and Muslim people.

Speaking at a ceremony marking the graduation of a new class of officers and enlisted men at the Military Maintenance School, he said he was proud of the Kingdom's cooperation with Arab, Islamic and non-Islamic states in its efforts to serve Islam and humanity in general.

Referring to the current visit of French Defense Minister Yvon

Saudi-Korean pact signed

SEOUL, July 17 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and South Korea signed an accord for security co-operation here Tuesday.

Saudi Minister of Interior Prince Naif, who signed the accord on behalf of the Kingdom, said that his talks with Korean officials covered co-operation in internal

security matters and the exchange of expertise.

Korean Interior Minister Chasoo Koo signed for his government.

At a press conference Naif said the Kingdom's doors were open to South Korean workers, of whom many are already working in the country on a number of projects.

"Korean laborers enjoy the admiration of Saudi authorities because of their respect for the Kingdom's laws and regulations," he said.

Commenting on the visit, the Saudi ambassador to South Korea said it would certainly strengthen Saudi-Korean relations and co-operation.

The ambassador, Zaid Al-Abideen Al-Dabbagh said the Korean government was keen on increasing cooperation and contributing to the execution of projects in the Kingdom and that the Prince's visit would go a long way towards doing that.

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ROYAL WELCOME: King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd were on hand Tuesday to greet Jordan's King Hussein when he landed at Taif airport at the beginning of a visit to the Kingdom.

Summit talks begin in Taif

TAIF, July 17 (SPA) — King Hussein of Jordan arrived here Tuesday on an official visit for summit talks with King Khaled and other senior Saudi officials.

He was received at the airport by the King, Crown Prince Fahd, Defense Minister Prince Sultan and other princes and ministers.

Two of King Hussein's sons also accompanied the Jordanian delegation on the trip.

A Jordanian newspaper, "Al-Rai Al-Am" said the two monarchs would discuss coordination of policy and attitudes. King Hussein is making the trip, the newspaper said, "on account of the significance and influence of the Kingdom in Arab and world affairs."

The two leaders met again later at the Royal palace here, with full delegations from both countries taking part in the talks. They dealt with the situation in the Middle East and relations between the two countries.

Mass rally raps Carter, Sadat, Begin

TEHRAN, July 17 (R) — Nearly 500,000 Iranians demonstrated in Tehran Tuesday in a mass show on support for the country's unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Apart from slogans supporting Ayatollah Khomeini, the crowds chanted denunciations of President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

Death to the three corrupt — Carter, Sadat and Begin, they shouted.

But violence continued in Iran's provinces. Bombs exploded in the Kurdish town of Baneh killing at least eight persons according to official sources in the northwest.

Clashes were also reported in the southeastern town of Iran-shahr and Meshkinshahr in the north.

The Tehran rally ended in pandemonium. Excited crowds, pressing forward to hear their speakers, knocked down a podium in front of the former parliament building.

The Iranian government meanwhile issued a statement saying that Defense Minister Taqi Riahi had not resigned.

Government spokesman Sadeq Tabatabai said Brig. Gen. Riahi had been resting for the past few days because of fatigue, while carrying on his official duties from home.

Afghan rebels cut highway

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, July 17 (R) — Afghan rebels said Tuesday their forces had cut an important highway leading to Kabul, and surrounded a provincial center 100 kms (60 miles) south of the capital.

The coater Gardez, was surrounded after a two-day battle last Thursday and Friday between insurgents and troops of Afghanistan's left-wing government, the rebels said in a statement reaching this town on Pakistan's northwest frontier.

They said surviving government soldiers had fled to Gardez after the battle.

Conditions met Somoza flees; Urcuyo installed

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 17 (AP) — President Anastasio Somoza resigned early Tuesday and arrived later at heavily guarded Homestead Air Force Base near Miami, ending 42 years of dictatorship by his family.

Members of Congress elected the president of their lower house, Francisco Urcuyo, to succeed him.

The State Department in Washington said Somoza landed at the base at 9:50 a.m. (1350 GMT) with a party of about 45 people in five planes.

Urcuyo, 54, was expected to serve only until the arrival from Costa Rica of the provisional Junta named by the Sandinista guerrillas, who in a successful seven-week rebellion fought Somoza's National Guard to a standstill.

One of Somoza's conditions for his resignation was apparently met by the junta. They agreed to merge his National Guard with anti-Somoza groups and not to purge the guard. This, among other promises was given to the United States and the Organization of American States over the past few days, sources said.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter received offers of resignation Tuesday from his entire cabinet and senior White House staff members and will consider them "carefully and expeditiously," press secretary Jody Powell announced.

A White House official who asked not to be identified was asked if Carter had solicited the resignations and, dodging the question, replied, "they were offered."

Conditions met

of the Chamber of Deputies at the bunker, his fortified headquarters in downtown Managua. The congressmen immediately went into session at the Intercontinental Hotel nearby and elected Urcuyo.

Minutes after the congressional session ended, about two dozen of the legislators rushed upstairs to their rooms, grabbed already-packed suitcases and boarded a bus for the airport and a 3 a.m. flight to Miami.

Heavy gunfire between snipers and members of the National Guard was heard in the hotel, but the war between the Sandinistas and the guard had been in a lull for about 10 days while the United States and Latin American governments negotiated for Somoza's resignation.

U.S. cabinet 'quits' en masse

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Israel ousting West Bank mayors

EL BIRA, West Bank, July 17 (R) — Two Palestinian mayors on the West Bank Tuesday accused the Israeli military authorities of plotting to oust them from office by bringing charges that they assaulted police.

The mayors, Ibrahim Suleiman

Tawil of el Bira and Karim Khalaf of adjoining Ramallah, face possible trial later this month on charges of attacking police and causing a disturbance during a court session last November.

"They are trying to get rid of us because we will not cooperate

with them," Tawil told Reuters in an interview. Khalaf, in the same interview, said the charges have been brought because both men stood out against Israel's plan for limited Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and in Gaza.

"They are trying to oust us through dirty tricks," Khalaf said. Both mayors pointed to a similar case last year in which the mayor of Beit Jala, noted for his anti-Israeli sentiments was dismissed after being convicted of assaulting police.

The mayors denied the allegations, but a spokesman for the Israeli occupation authorities said:

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And petrochemical projects

Japanese minister discussed oil supplies

By Timothy Staley
And James Buchan

JEDDAH, July 17 - Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki left Jeddah Tuesday evening after talks with Saudi officials on Japanese participation in Saudi industrial plans that involves guaranteed supplies of crude oil.

Japan is wholly dependent on imported oil and took 30 per cent, or 1.5 million barrels a day, of its import total of 4.5 million bpd from the Kingdom last year.

Reports in Japan before the visit suggested that Esaki might be seeking a government-to-government contract for 250,000 bpd (94 million barrels a year) to help lessen the danger of any large-scale disruption of Japanese supplies.

One of the seven major industrial economies that agreed to set import quotas for oil at last month's Tokyo summit, Japan will be raising its imports between now and 1985—by a minimum of 1.8

million bpd.

But Esaki met no Saudi oil officials during his three-day visit and Japanese officials insist that MITI was not seeking to take over the role of the Japanese private sector in importing crude.

Instead, Esaki held talks this week with Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer in which the subject of Japanese private sector investment in Saudi plans for heavy industries—and the associated oil entitlements as incentives—was raised.

Esaki told "Arab News" he informed Sheikh Hisham that MITI would "appreciate a stable supply of crude" in return for expediting the projects at Sheikh Hisham's request.

The government hopes to get agreement on at least two of the 10 planned refinery and petrochemical joint ventures this year.

The Japanese projects in question are a petrochemicals plant at Jubail under study by Mitsubishi

and 53 other Japanese firms and a methanol plant, also at Jubail, on which an agreement with Mitsubishi and C. Itoh of Japan is expected this November. Both are to be joint ventures with the Saudi Basic Industries Organization (SABIC).

On the petrochemicals plant, MITI stepped in last year to persuade Mitsubishi to continue negotiations with SABIC after a gloomy feasibility study in 1976. The ministry also offered to pick up half of the Japanese side's equity obligation last year.

Esaki said to "Arab News" that he was told that Saudi Arabia commented generally on the Tokyo summit's results, expresses its pleasure at the medium and long term commitment but saying

that they expected "more rigorous measures" to conserve fuel.

Esaki had thanked King Khaled and Sheikh Hisham for "the moderate policies Saudi Arabia has been pursuing with due regard to the world economy."

His "very candid exchange of views" with Sheikh Hisham "has been greatly conducive to the further promotion of friendly relations". The two ministers "deepened our mutual understanding that we proceed with our dialogue on a basis of give-and-take."

They had discussed further areas for Japanese involvement in the Kingdom, and Esaki proposed joint research into desalination. Full interview in "Saudi Business" Thursday.

Next Plan to emphasize people, Nazer reiterates

JEDDAH, July 17 - Minister of Planning Sheikh Hisham Nazer has confirmed that the major thrust of the Third Five-Year Plan, which comes into effect next year, is towards the development of human resources.

Speaking to "Al-Bilad," Sheikh Hisham said that the plan concentrates on the individual, whoever he may be, to train and qualify him to enable him to achieve a decent standard of living. In the villages, the most important projects will be education.

"Middle East Economic Digest" has reported that the finished version of the next Plan will be presented to King Khaled for his approval in November.

Sheikh Hisham promised a more stringent attitude to major projects. He said that some schemes are designed to be larger

than circumstances warrant, and the authorities have been instructed to scale down designs to more practical sizes to avoid waste. The government is "studying how to apply this process."

"We might need," he said, "70 or 80 years for economic progress, but every five years takes us a step that goal. The past five year plan concentrated on the basic materials, like the Jeddah silos project, but we don't expect to achieve our general goals in five years."

"The Jubail and Yanbu industrial complexes might take another 30 years, and what has been achieved so far is only a part of the whole design."

He said that so many contracts in the Kingdom had been won by Far Eastern firms because they are cheap.

Pilgrim team visits Pakistan

JEDDAH, July 17 - A delegation led by Sheikh Abdul Wahab Ahmed Abdul Wasie, minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments, left Tuesday morning for Islamabad on a five-day visit to Pakistan.

During the visit, the delegation will hold meetings with Pakistan's religious affairs minister and other officials to discuss arrangements for Pakistani pilgrims, visit Lahore and Karachi and meet the governors of the Punjab and Sind Provinces.

The delegation includes Hosam Khashoggi, acting deputy minister for Minister's Office affairs; Said Omar Hussein Jafri, director general of general administration; Muqem Khan, here Monday morning to discuss the matters relating to the visit.



Sheikh Abdul Wahab Ahmed Abdul Wasie

Jeddah; Yusuf Shah, acting director-general of Pilgrimage in Jeddah.

The delegation is scheduled to return to Jeddah on July 21. Sheikh Abdul Wahab met Pakistan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Major-General Fazal Muqem Khan, here Monday morning to discuss the matters relating to the visit.

Development planned Work starts this year on new city of Jizan

JEDDAH, July 17 - A site for new city of Jizan has been chosen, and this year work will begin to develop it, laying sewage, water and electricity lines and asphalt roads.

Speaking to "Al-Medina" Tuesday, Jizan Governor Prince Muhammad bin Turki Al-Sudairi said that the Council of Ministers is studying the projected site.

He also said all planning has been completed for the inland towns of Abu Arish and Subia and work in their development will also start this year.

Interior Minister Prince Naif, he said, had ordered village complexes to be built in the areas along the border with North Yemen, and other villages will for the first time have electricity supplied to them this year.

This year's budget, he said, had allotted a good deal of money to development in Jizan, and several plans were being made to improve the quality of services to villages in the governorate.

Work on the second phase of



Prince Muhammad bin Turki Al-Sudairi

the Jizan port project will begin this year. Electric power will be increased and a number of complexes will be built to house government departments.

In the government's efforts to assist farmer and expand the agricultural area, he said, several projects to provide better services and concentrate on improving and increasing the agricultural products of the area are planned.

Rags lead to riches

Jeddah beggary profitable

JEDDAH, July 17 - A "beggar" speaking broken Arabic was arrested near the Akkash mosque in downtown Jeddah with SR1,183 that he had collected between the sunset and night prayers.

According to the daily "Okaz", the "beggar", who had covered his hands in gypsum and plastic to simulate disease, was later found to be a specialist in the trade in the Gulf area. Further inquiries revealed that he lived in one of Jeddah's best hotels and took his meals in a de luxe restaurant.

Director of the Beggary Combat Office Hussein Sajini told the paper that although his office made sincere efforts to eliminate mendicancy, this sort of person returned to the Kingdom every time they were deported.

Campaigns have been continuing against this social evil, and "we are seriously trying to eliminate this scourge".

Fahd gives to Indiana mosque

RIYADH, July 17 (SPA) - Crown Prince Fahd has given \$ 29,688.80 towards the cost of buying an Islamic center and mosque in Indiana. The rector of Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University had appealed for donations for the project, and the Crown Prince responded with a check.

Hafr Al-Baten to get power

HAFR AL-BATEN, July 17 (SPA) - The Saudi Consolidated Electricity Company is building a 60 million watt power plant here. Its first two generating units will be completed by next summer, a further two eight months later.

Solaim in Damascus

DAMASCUS, July 17 (SPA) - Commerce Minister Dr. Solaiman A. Solaim arrived here Tuesday. He was received by the Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr. Muhammad Al-Imadi.

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As Soviets exercise Mediterranean fleet

U.S. admiral warns of Russian designs on oil

GAETA, Italy, July 17 (AP)—U.S. Adm. Harold Shear, commander of NATO's southern European forces, said the expanding Soviet influence in Africa and the Middle East "seriously threatens the West's oil and other supply lines."

"Should Soviet successes continue, the future conflict we all are striving to deter may well be won without a shot being fired as NATO and its lifeblood oil and resources are effectively separated by Soviet strategies," he said.

The admiral made his remarks Monday at an outdoor change-of-command ceremony aboard the flagship of the U.S. 6th Fleet, guided missile cruiser USS Albany.

Vice Adm. William Small took over command of the powerful Mediterranean fleet from Adm. James Watkins, who has been named deputy chief of Naval Operations in Washington.

As Shear spoke to a crowd of several hundred in this peaceful little town on Italy's southwest coast, the Soviet Mediterranean fleet continued its largest exercise in recent years.

The Soviet maneuvers apparently are designed to practice anti-aircraft carrier and anti-submarine warfare, a U.S. naval official said. "The Soviets have deployed a more sophisticated fleet than in previous years," he said, adding that some 60 ships including the helicopter carrier

Leningrad are taking part in the exercise in the central and eastern Mediterranean.

The Soviets normally keep 40-45 warships in the Mediterranean, while the 6th Fleet deploys about 35 vessels around the year.

Shear said the "fullest impact of Soviet adventure, influence and encroachment appear readily apparent" throughout Africa and the Middle East. Citing turbulence in Iran and "disruption" in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the admiral said the situation is deteriorating rapidly on the

periphery of the Mediterranean basin.

To improve the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's strategic position and its military readiness, Shear called for "a new Marshall Plan" to help modernize Turkish armed forces and revitalize Turkey's economy.

"A strong Turkey is indispensable for the Atlantic alliance. I'd say helping Turkey is the absolute, no. 1 priority for the NATO today," Shear said in an interview later.

Other officials also said Turkish

cooperation is essential in keeping the oil lanes open in the Mediterranean. They pointed out that there are 5 million barrels of oil in the Mediterranean at any given time on 300-plus ships.

The United States is engaged in delicate talks with Turkey over military and economic assistance and the question of American U-2 flights over that country to monitor Soviet compliance with SALT.

The Americans are seeking the overflights to help U.S. intelligence

make up for the loss of two Iranian stations which monitored Soviet missile tests.

The Turkish government of Premier Bulent Ecevit has said the United States must elicit Soviet acquiescence for the flights before he considers allowing the reconnaissance planes to use Turkish airspace.

Turkey has submitted a program to the United States to modernize its armed forces, including the procurement of military hardware over a period of five years.

Offers to lift her death sentence

Ayatollah invites Farah to 'execute' Shah

MEXICO CITY, July 17 (R)—Iran's Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali was quoted as inviting the Shah's wife to kill her husband to escape her own death sentence.

In an interview with the Mexican Magazine "Proceso," the Ayatollah, head of Tehran's revolutionary courts, said that if the Empress Farah killed the Shah and returned the millions of dollars he is alleged to have taken, "We would reconsider her punishment because she is also on the killers' death list."

He told a Mexican reporter in Qom, that "We know in Western culture it's unbelievable for a woman to kill her husband, but within the Islamic religion it is not surprising."

"According to Islam, even a son could kill his father if he considers he is not behaving properly," he said.

The Shah left Iran during the revolution and is now living in a heavily guarded villa in Cuernavaca, 90 kilometers south of Mexico City.

He arrived in Mexico City about two months ago after traveling to Egypt, Morocco and the Bahamas in search of a new home and security.

Ayatollah Khalkhali told "Proceso": "When the Shah was in the Bahamas we sent a group to kill him there. They failed to do so and travelled to Mexico, where they have identified his villa in Cuernavaca and are trying to kill him."

The Ayatollah announced in May that Iran considered the Shah and his immediate family to be under sentence of death.

He said anyone who killed the Shah would be immune from arrest anywhere in the world and would receive a \$140,000 reward.

He said a three-man squad had been sent to Mexico to kill the Shah and later added that the international guerrilla known as "Carlos" had been approached to help coordinate the attack.

The Ayatollah called on the Mexican people to stage demonstrations to get him expelled from Mexico "because he is a wolf who devours human beings and that is how he lives here (in Iran), devouring people."

"Tell the Shah that his pistol is empty, but mine is loaded."

Nixon Campaign

BERN, July 17 (AP)—Iran's ambassador to Switzerland said Monday the Shah helped finance the 1972 re-election campaign of then President Richard Nixon.

Ambassador Ghomai-Ali Farivar made the claim in commenting on Nixon's visit to the Shah in Mexico last week. His comment was carried by the Swiss news agency.

Asked to elaborate on his assertion, the ambassador said it was "widely known" the Shah contributed to the campaign fund, but added he had no details.



OLD FRIENDS: The Shah and ex-President Nixon take the sun on the porch of the Shah's villa in Mexico during Nixon's recent visit.

Knesset petitioned to free soldier who killed POWs

TEL AVIV, July 17 (R)—Three Israeli Army reserve officers Monday handed Knesset Speaker Yitzhak Shamir a petition urging the release of a fellow soldier serving a twice-reduced two-year prison sentence for the murder of Arab prisoners of war taken in South Lebanon last year.

The armored force officers, representing 90 reservists who signed the plea, also protested to Shamir about the recent trial of the officer, originally sentenced to 12 years for killing the prisoners during Israel's invasion of Lebanon in March 1978.

The case provoked public controversy after it was learned earlier this month that the original sentence first was cut to eight years by an appeals court and later to the two years by Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan.

The officer's trial had been kept secret by censorship until a Knesset member revealed the case in the house, calling the accused a war criminal who had killed four Arab prisoners.

Two weeks ago there was a storm in the Knesset after a disclosure that the convicted officer was friendly with the daughter of the chief of the appeals court which made the first cut in his sentence.

Monday the three petition-bearers came to the Knesset in uniform and were later ordered off the premises when they tried to hold a press conference in defiance of Knesset rules.

Gen. Eitan's second reduction in the sentence came a few months after he had reduced from 20 years to three a prison term imposed on a civil defense worker convicted of killing a Palestinian in Jerusalem.

Saad Haddad, the commander of rightist militias in South Lebanon, Maj. Saad Haddad, has entered an Israeli hospital for a check up.

A militia officer told newsmen that Maj. Haddad cowered the Rambam Hospital in Haifa for tests. But he would not elaborate on the nature of the checkup.

France shunned M.E. at Tokyo summit

TOKYO, July 17 (AP)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing declined to discuss a united front on the Middle East peace question at the Tokyo economic summit last month, telling Japan "not to mix politics with economics," a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

Kazuo Chiba, the foreign ministry's Middle East specialist, said Giscard apparently felt the meeting of seven industrialized nations was not the appropriate forum to launch such an initiative.

He said Japan drafted a three-point document urging that all possibilities of peace be explored and that the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people should be respected.

"Giscard did not object to the text. His position was quite logical, really," Chiba said, adding that had Giscard not objected, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira would have presented his proposals to the Middle East parties.

Not Displeasing

Chiba, who declined to give further details of the document and who did not attend the two-day summit that ended June 29, said neither the Arabs nor the Israelis would have found the contents "displeasing."

However, Japanese press reports said Giscard feared Arab reaction to a clause calling for full support of Egyptian-Israeli peace efforts.

Japan was host to the economic summit attended by leaders of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada.

Japan has one of the highest stakes in the Middle East since it imports about 70 per cent of its oil from the area, over 30 per cent of it from Saudi Arabia, the largest single supplier.

The Japanese government along with Mitsubishi Corporation has invested millions of dollars in a huge petrochemical complex in Iran after the 1973 oil crisis which greatly wrecked the economy and sent prices soaring.

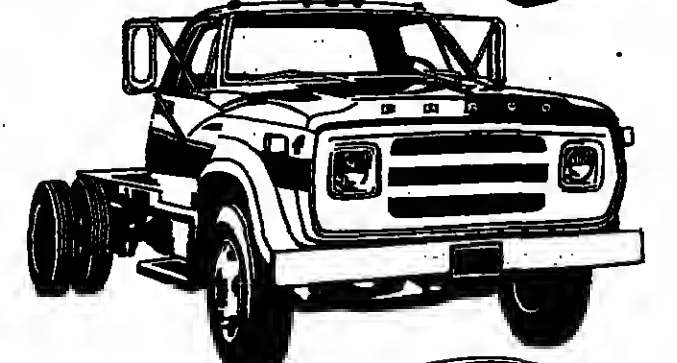
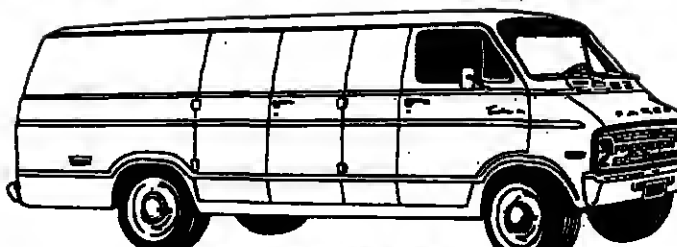
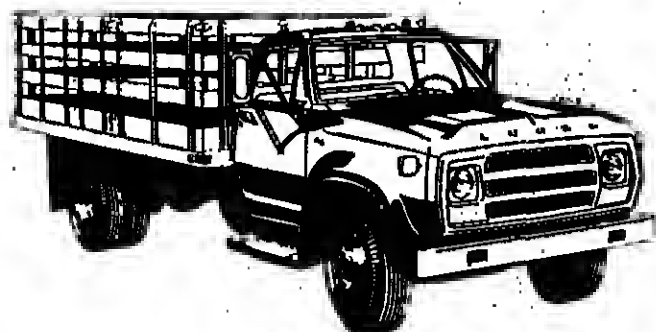
Military Presence

The government has denied local press reports which quoted Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda last week as saying he told the United States it should maintain a military presence in the Middle East.

"This is not our official policy. The minister was misquoted," said Chiba.

All Japan wants is for the United States to have a "consistent and persistent policy" concerning the Middle East peace issue, he said.

Japan's minister of industry left Jeddah Tuesday. (see story page two)



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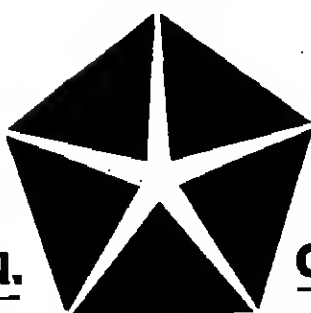
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Zionist magnate faces ruin after U.K. court's decision

LONDON, July 17 (Agencies) — One of Britain's leading Zionists, Cyril Stein — chairman of the Ladbroke group — faces ruin after magistrates ruled Monday that the company must close its four luxurious London gambling casinos because it is unfit to run them.

The magistrates came to their decision after six days of hearings of questionable business practices by Britain's largest gambling group.

Over the years Stein has regularly donated millions of dollars to the Israeli war machine, much of this money coming from the tables of his four London casinos, which have a turnover of around \$300 million a year.

At the height of the 1967 war, Stein contributed an enormous sum to Israel at a whippoorwill in the St. Johns Wood Synagogue.

The magistrates agreed with objections by the American-owned Playboy Club and Scotland Yard, and under the Gaming Act refused to renew Ladbroke's licenses for the four casinos.

The magistrates declared Ladbroke's "not fit and proper people" to run casinos.

More than \$33 million was wiped off the company's stock market value in late dealings Monday after the ruling.

The case centered on alleged unorthodox actions by Ladbroke's aimed at enticing gamblers away from rival clubs in London's West End. The magistrates ruled the actions impermissible.

Private detectives hired by Ladbroke's jotted down car num-



Cyril Stein

bers outside rival casinos and Ladbroke's was able to trace the car owners illegally by bribing a police officer who had access to the supposedly leakproof police national computer. The officer was traced — and suspended.

Two attractive Ladbroke girls then sent them flowers and fruit and invited them to dine at Ladbroke casinos — and become

members, witnesses said.

Thousands of pounds were paid to hotel porters to introduce prospective gamblers to Ladbroke casinos, and some gamblers were paid commissions to introduce "big losers," Simon Tuckey of the official Gaming Board told the hearing.

Ladbroke's lawyers accused Victor Lowmes of the Playboy Club of objecting to the licenses renewal through jealousy and an eye to the "rich pickings" that could follow a close-down of Ladbroke casinos.

James Fox-Andrews, lawyer for Ladbroke's said, "The picture that has been painted of Victor Lowmes as a latterday Sir Galahad donning his suit of shining white armor emblazoned with the word purity is so ludicrous as not to merit a moment's consideration."

Lowmes said solemnly after the decision, "Ladbroke casinos, like Playboy casinos, contributed to the composite glamor of the variegated scene which draws gamblers to London."

"British gaming has earned itself a reputation for the wisdom of its legislative structure and for the firmness of its administrative supervision. But its success depends upon the recognition by the general body of the industry itself that it will not tolerate any violation of the law by persons holding casino licenses."

Ladbroke's casinos accounted for half the \$88 million profit last year. The firm's casino division, Ladup Ltd, has 1,400 employees and 19,000 shareholders.



WATER: Delhi is in the midst of a water crisis with workers out on strike demanding higher wages. The strike forced an adjournment of parliament over the past weekend before the resignation of Desai.

Behind premier's demise

Raj Narain: 'a dangerous enemy'

NEW DELHI, July 17 (AP) — Raj Narain, the Indian political maverick who lit the fuse on the country's latest political crisis, has played a key role in unseating two successive prime ministers.

It was Narain who defeated former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her home district during the 1977 general election that also ended Indira's 11 years as prime minister. Earlier, Narain had filed the celebrated Allahabad Court case accusing Mrs. Gandhi of election fraud, sparking clamor for her resignation.

Narain again exhibited his skill as a political spoiler when he quit Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata Party last month, triggering nearly 100 defections from the party the past week that finally forced Desai to resign.

He is not, however, expected to stake a claim for the premiership, and has repeatedly said he will not accept a cabinet post.

"An embarrassing friend but a dangerous enemy," was how an opposition leader described Narain, a scion of the royal family of Benares, who has a penchant for flamboyance, candy and outrageous statements.

Narain began his climb to fame with the successful prosecution of Mrs. Gandhi for electoral fraud after she defeated him by more than 100,000 votes in the 1971 parliamentary election.

He filed 14 allegations of fraud against her before the Allahabad High Court. In June, 1975, she was convicted of two charges involving the misuse of government servants to aid her campaign. The opposition demanded she should resign.

Two weeks later, Indira's government declared a state of emergency and jailed thousands of political opponents including Desai and Narain. Narain was among the last to be released after Mrs. Gandhi announced a general election in January, 1977.

Narain was selected by the Janata Party to fight Indira again and trounced the former prime

minister by a margin of more than 55,000 votes. Indian newspapers hailed him as the "ladykiller" (sic).

After he joined Desai's cabinet as health minister, Narain advocated celibacy as a way of reducing India's population of 634 million and recommended drinking one's own urine as a cure-all.

Indians didn't seem to think much of his views because the

birth rate increased sharply during his time as minister.

At the cabinet swearing-in ceremony, the stocky, bearded Narain distributed candy among his colleagues.

His break with Desai became obvious in June, 1977, after he sought to perform a traditional greeting gesture of applying scent to the prime minister on his return from a visit to the United States.

Rockslide feared

Niagara Falls may tumble

NIAGARA FALLS, July 17 (AP) — U.S. government geologists warned Monday that there is a "serious possibility" that subsurface rock movement at Niagara Falls might trigger the most massive rockslide in the falls' modern history.

Two experts predicted recently that significant rockfalls would occur soon in the area, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers expects to know within two days how much rock movement is occurring on the American side of the horseshoe falls, according to a technician. The falls are shared

with Canada.

A possible slide of as much as 200,000 to 300,000 tons of rock could create a new face for the horseshoe falls. He warned the Niagara Frontier State Parks Commission to hold off on plans to blast away a portion of unstable rock.

Engineers will probably not be able to control or stop a rockslide.

The Corps installed the seismic warning system that set off an alarm last Friday, indicating a shift of rocks at Terrapin Point, a narrow peninsula of land that juts out into the Niagara River above the falls.

To replace Desai

Indira throws support behind Charan Singh

NEW DELHI, July 17 (AP) — Indira Gandhi threw her support Monday to Charan Singh, the rural bloc leader who hopes to succeed Morarji Desai as prime minister of India.

Singh resigned as Desai's finance minister on Monday morning and openly entered the race to succeed Desai, caretaker prime minister since he stepped down Sunday night.

The 76-year-old Singh said he was assured by Mrs. Gandhi, Desai's predecessor, that she would support a coalition government headed by him, and set no conditions in return for her support.

However, even with Indira's support and the 92 MPs he says support him, Charan Singh still falls far short of the needed majority in the 539-member Lok Sabha.

The political situation became more confused when Desai declared he should be given a chance to form the next government as leader of parliament's largest party.

The reluctance of Desai, 83, to relinquish Janata control hurt the chances of the other leading contender, Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram. Ram has remained in the party.

"The Janata Party still remains by far the single largest party in the lower house, and I have therefore informed the president that it would only be fair and proper that the leader of that party should be called first to explore the possibility of forming a government," Desai said in a Monday night statement originally intended for nationwide broadcast.

Janata strength was estimated at about 200.

For the second consecutive night an address to the nation by Desai explaining his resignation was cancelled at the last minute. Sunday's speech was cancelled because it was decided it would be improper for him to appeal before parliament was informed. Monday's speech was cancelled because Desai decided a caretaker prime minister should not use official media for political statements, an aide said.

The Press Trust of India agency reported however, that Monday's

broadcast was cancelled because President Reddy objected to Desai's using the state radio after protests from some members of parliament.

During the day, Singh visited Reddy and informed him he had the support to form a government. The president asked him to bring proof.

In the statement, he prepared to the press, Desai reviewed his 28 months in office and said his government restored democracy to



India after the state of emergency imposed by Mrs. Gandhi. He blamed its shortcomings on Janata Party members who were "swayed by personal ambitions."

"The experiment can still succeed if personal ambition could be subordinated to values and principles of democratic cooperation," he said.

However, the speech did not convince Party President Chandra Shekhar, who said any delay in Desai's resignation from the Janata leadership would harm the party.

Desai's reluctance to relinquish his party position has hampered efforts by Ram to ease himself into the post and start open talks for a coalition.

The 71-year-old Ram, champion of the Harijans, was seen earlier as the front-runner to succeed Desai.

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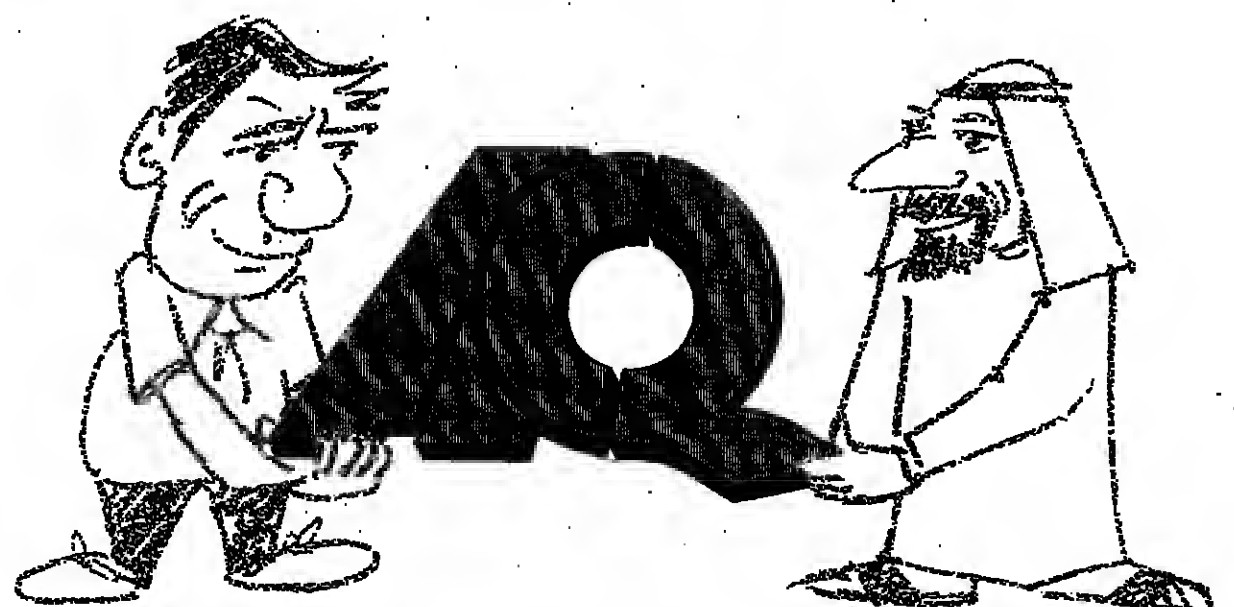
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But figures said misleading U.K. logs trade surplus in June

LONDON, July 17 (AP) — Britain's trade balance with the rest of the world showed a surplus in June, the government has announced. But the figures are misleading because of strikes by civil servants, officials said, Monday.

The balance sheet showed a surplus of \$130 million in May and larger deficits in the three preceding months.

Distorted
But trade department officials said a civil servant strike had distorted calculations. In addition, the effects of last winter's truck drivers' strike were still working their way through the economy.

Officials said taking these factors into account, Britain probably had a trade deficit of between

\$669 and \$892 million in June. The picture became more favorable with the addition of "invisible" earnings in banking, insurance and tourism, which produced an estimated \$245 million in June, the government said.

Overall Deficit

The best estimates at this time, officials said, is that Britain had an overall trade deficit of \$5.8 billion for the first six months of this year, a sharp deterioration from the second half of 1978, when the trade balance showed a small deficit of \$892 million.

The situation was exaggerated, officials said, by the loss of British defense contracts and other exports to Iran, and cutbacks in export orders from Nigeria.

Schlesinger wants to quit cabinet early

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said Tuesday he intends to leave the administration of President Jimmy Carter "well before the start of the 1980 Democratic presidential primaries."

"I do not think that in the Democratic primaries that I would necessarily be an asset," Schlesinger said in NBC-TV's "Today" show.

Pressed on whether he had a "deal" with Carter to leave in the fall, Schlesinger replied, "I never use terms like 'deal'."

Asked whether "understanding" was a better word, he said, "I think that might come closer to it."

Schlesinger said he had indicated to Carter that "I should perhaps be gone well before the primary season starts." The first primary will be held next Feb. 26 in New Hampshire.

Schlesinger has been the target of much criticism for America's energy problems, leading some Carter aides and members of Congress to call for his ouster. He said he told Carter of his plans to leave his post before the two attended last month's seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo.

On another subject, Schlesinger said the gasoline situation in the United States is "gradually improving" and that heating oil supplies should "be in reasonably good shape for next winter."

"We're getting more crude oil into this country than we did in April and May," he said. "Refineries are operating at a higher level, so we'll have about 95 per cent of last year's supply before long."

Tokyo group to loan Algeria \$27m

ALGIERS, July 17 (AP) — A Japanese consortium led by the Tokyo Masei signed an agreement Monday to lend Algeria some \$27 million at an annual interest of 7.7 per cent, Algerian officials said.

Mauritania to receive \$60m loan

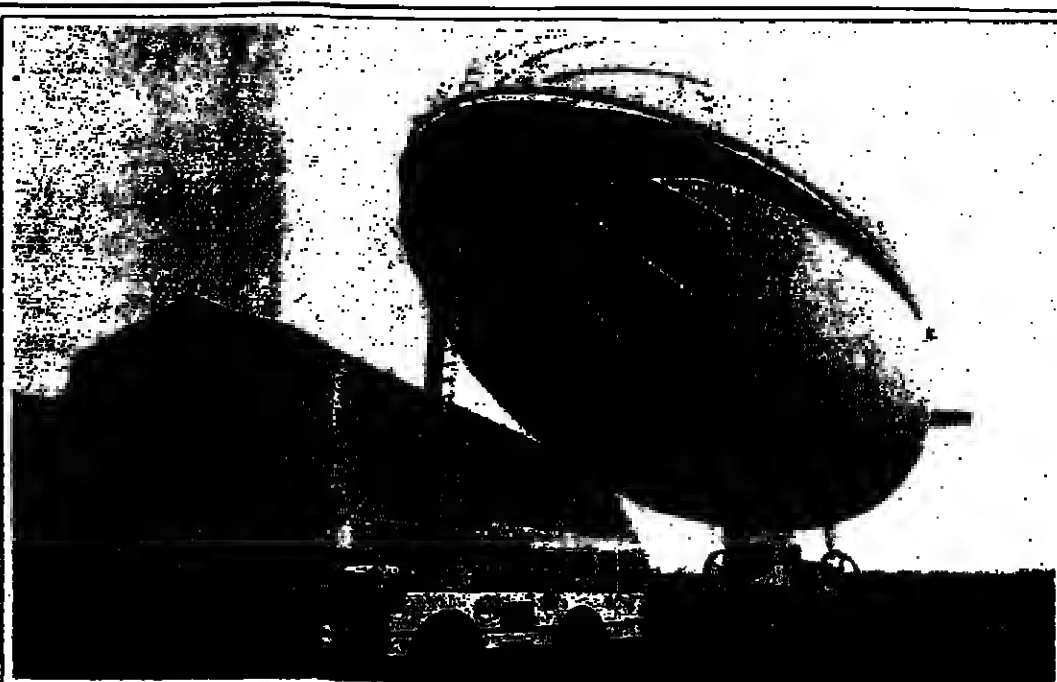
WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — The World Bank has approved a \$60-million loan to Mauritania as part of a \$500-million iron ore mining development, it was announced Monday. The loan, for 15 years at 7.9 per cent interest, will be used in the first phase of the project in which two new iron ore mines are to be developed at El Rhein.

World Bank to lend Turkey \$60m

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — The World Bank announced Monday its approval of a \$60-million loan to Turkey's Industrial Development Bank for support of export programs to bolster the Turkish economy. The loan, guaranteed by the Turkish government at 7.9 per cent interest, will also be used to help ease the Turkish bank's foreign exchange supply shortage through 1980.

French crude imports up 10.6%

PARIS, July 17 (AP) — France's crude imports increased 10.6 per cent and refined oil imports jumped 20.1 per cent during the first months of this year over the same period last year, according to statistics released Monday.



AIRSHIP: This airship may seem straight back from World War One but it is a couple of months old. Built in England, it could be used for low cost transport of goods. It is shown here wheeled out for trial at a hanger.

18.3 per cent drop

Global grain shortfall predicted

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — Reduced harvests this year in the Soviet Union and some other parts of the world will mean an 18.3 per cent drop in global grain reserves by mid-1980.

The U.S. Agriculture Department said Monday most of the decline will occur in U.S. reserves, despite forecasts of bumper 1979 harvests of wheat and corn.

That will mean an increase in world grain trade in the coming year, probably exceeding last year's volume by 10 per cent. Record U.S. grain exports are expected.

"Increased trade is needed to cover production shortfalls in areas of Europe and in the Soviet Union, and to support expanding livestock industries in many of the developing areas," it said.

By the beginning of the 1980-81 year, world reserves of wheat and so-called coarse grains such as corn, oats and barley are expected

to be about 167.3 million metric tons, down from a record level of 204.7 million this year, the report said.

That would put world grain reserves at a five-year low, the smallest cushion since 119.2 million metric tons were left over in 1975-76.

The U.S. stockpile of wheat and coarse grains, currently shown at 72.1 million metric tons, was forecast to drop by almost 32 per cent to 49.3 million by mid-1980.

the major producing countries at the end of the supply crunch in 1975-76.

The dollar was lower against major world currencies as market operators refused to accept the positive view of Carter's speeches as expressed by leaders of major allied countries. A London dealer said the speeches had done

After Carter's speech Gold nearing \$300; dollar gets battering

LONDON, July 17 (AP) — The price of gold shot to new highs Tuesday and threatened to break the \$300 barrier in the near future.

The dollar continued to take a beating on the world's foreign exchanges amid skepticism in financial circles over whether U.S. President Jimmy Carter will be able to implement his energy policies.

In London, gold was quoted Tuesday morning at \$297.125 an ounce, a new all-time high and up \$4.25 from the previous high of \$292.875 recorded in Zurich at the close of trading Monday.

Gold finished the day in London Monday at \$292.75, a record close for the market. But it was below the record "fixing" price of \$292.80 set by the five major bullion traders for the afternoon session.

In Zurich, Europe's biggest bullion market, gold opened trading at \$296.875 an ounce, up \$4 from the Zurich record close Monday.

The dollar was lower against major world currencies as market operators refused to accept the positive view of Carter's speeches as expressed by leaders of major allied countries. A London dealer said the speeches had done

nothing to strengthen the dollar and it was being sold off.

In Tokyo, the dollar finished the day at 216.80 Japanese yen, down from 217.70 yen at Monday's close. "Trading was quiet and, especially in the afternoon, things were just dead," said a Tokyo dealer. He said there was a "vacuum in the market following the Carter speeches."

OPEC fund

parcels out \$18.9m loans

VIENNA, July 17 (AP) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has announced loans of \$17.5 million to five nations in Africa and the Middle East.

The announcement, made Monday by the OPEC Special Fund headquartered here, said the loans to Burundi, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia and South Yemen, are interest-free for 15 years.

A sixth loan agreement with Paraguay for \$1.45 million was at four per cent interest and over 20 years for a storm-water sewerage system, it said.

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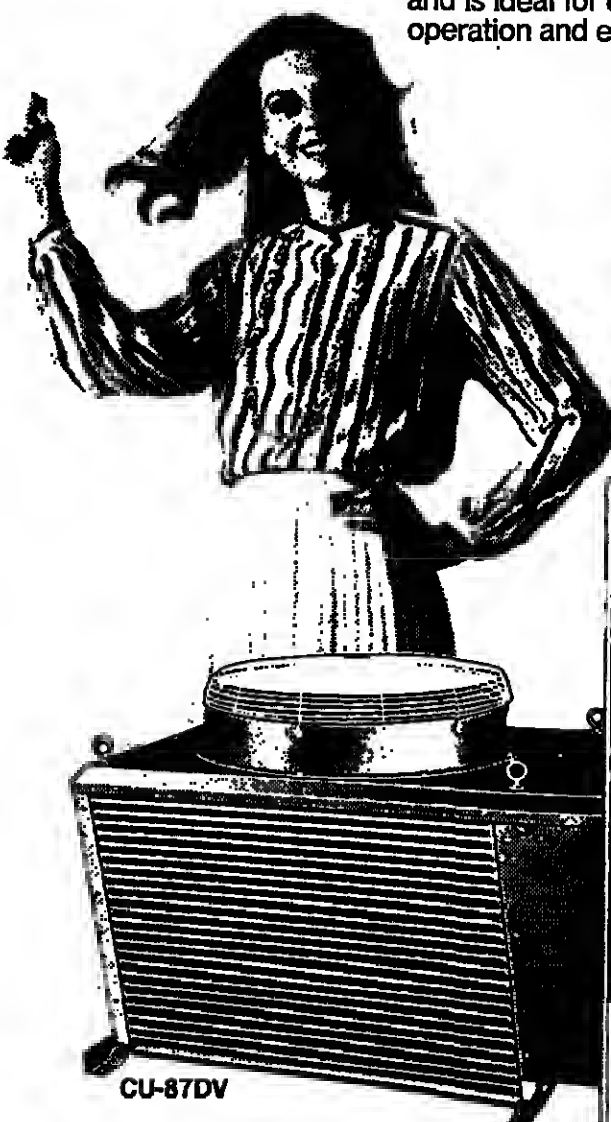
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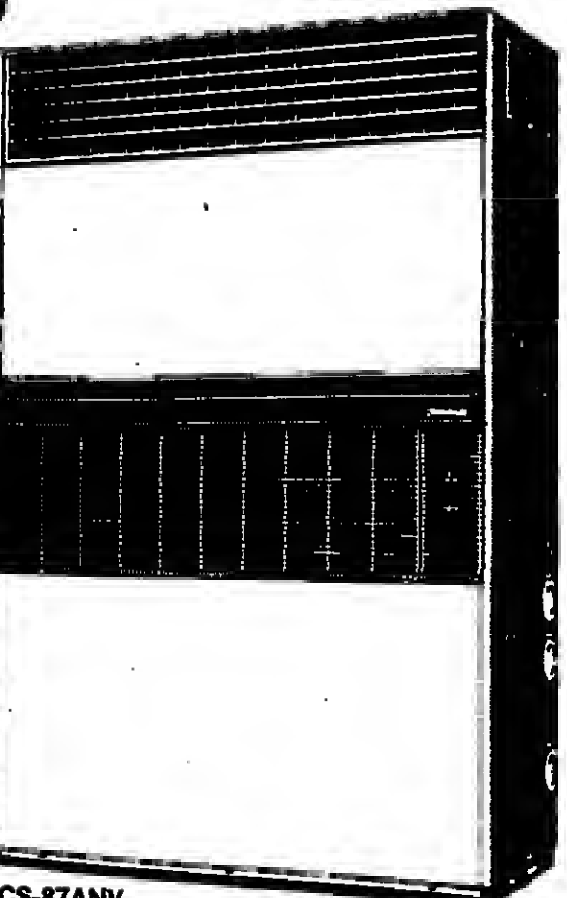
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Market rallies after Carter's energy address

NEW YORK, July 17 — The market turned higher in afternoon trading Monday. The transport index, transports issues, and energy issues showed positive action with President Jimmy Carter's energy speech Sunday evening being a possible cause for this action. At the close, the Dow Jones Industrial Average had gained 1.37 to 834.90, to 834.90, transports rallied 4.48 to 250.54, and utilities lost 20 to 107.75. Volume of trading for the day was 26.7 million shares. Breadth was on the positive side as gainers outnumbered losers 828 to 593. The American Stock Exchange gained 1.09 on the day to 197.18.

The most active issues for the day were: Consensus advanced 7 to 32 1/2, IBM rose 1/4 to 70 1/2, Conoco added 1/4 to 39 1/2, Duke Power lost 1/4 to 19 1/2, CIT Financial added 1 1/4 to 64 1/2, Southern unchanged at 13 1/2, Polard advanced 3 1/4 to 29, Occidental rose 1/4 to 24 1/2, Eastern Gas rose 1/4 to 23 1/2, and General Motors off 1/4 to 55 1/2.

Growth and glamour were mixed and little changed with the exception of Revlon adding 1/4 to 48 1/2, Honeywell added 1 to 69 1/2, Sperry Rand gained 1/4 to 45 1/2, Air Products rose 1 1/4 to 33 1/2, and Procter and Gamble fell 1/4 to 75 1/2.

Energy issues turned in a positive performance with Getty Oil up 1 1/4 to 54 1/2, Mesa rose 1 to 66, Standard Oil of Ohio advanced 1 1/4 to 58 1/2, Fisk up 1 1/4 to 26 1/2, Halliburton up 1 1/4 to 73, and Mapco added 1/4 to 36 1/2.

In the basic industry sector, Monsanto lost 1/4 to 50 1/2, Bofa Canada added 1/4 to 33 1/2, and Owens Corning gained 1/4 to 27 1/2.

Among machinery issues, Bucyrus Erie gained 1/4 to 24 1/2, Ingersoll Rand rose 2 1/4 to 55 1/2, and Joy Manufacturing gained 3 to 34 1/2.

Among the aerospace, airlines, and rails, Northrop rose 1/4 to 32 1/2, Burlington Northern gained 2 1/4 to 60 1/2, Norfolk and Western up 1 1/4 to 28 1/2, and Union Pacific advanced 1 1/4 to 72 1/2.

Electrical equipment issues were little changed; General Electric added 1/4 to 34 1/2, and Westinghouse added 1/4 to 26 1/2.

Precious metals glittered with Campbell Red Lake up 1 1/4 to 19 1/2, and Dome Mines rose 1 1/4 to 37 1/2. The price of gold on the Toronto Exchange closed at \$292.50.

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Ethiopia army's battle to keep troops fighting

By Dan Connell

SAHEL, Eritrea —

"I hate fighting," said the 24-year-old soldier. "When my chance came, I left the front line."

The speaker was one of 16 deserters from the Ethiopian army in the embattled Red Sea territory of Eritrea.

Two lay shivering with malaria under a nearby tree as others sat on the sandy bank of a dry river bed in the heart of the guerrilla base area of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

The soldiers spoke of the costly victories won by the Russian-backed Ethiopian Government against the Eritrean guerrillas late last year, followed by a lengthy stalemate which has left the rank and file of the army frightened and discouraged.

Most had been members of Ethiopia's peasant militia. They said they were conscripted through local peasant associations and sent here to fight for \$10 a month, half of which was taken from them as a compulsory contribution to the "call of the motherland."

They came from all over Ethiopia and had been in the Eritrean front line since the opening 11 months ago of Ethiopia's all-out campaign to regain control of the strategic coastal territory.

A 19-year-old from Tigre province told of his experience in the battle of Elabaret last November, when his 400-man unit met a force of the EPLF.

He drew lines in the sand to show how he saw the guerrillas in front of them and then groups of herdsmen with their sheep and goats on both sides. By the time his unit was encircled, they realized the shepherds were also guerrillas.

Fewer than 150 of the 400 Ethiopian soldiers survived the two-hour clash, he said.

A 30-year-old from Wollega told of the near annihilation of the Ethiopian's 508th Task Force in fighting three months ago near the EPLF-held town of Nakfa. He said he watched a 500-man force of the elite Flame Brigade and a 500-man militia force enter the battle, but only 80 of the Flames and 14 militia returned.

The Ethiopian deserters predictably complained about their treatment by the Ethiopian Government and complimented the EPLF.

They spoke of seeing many of their fellow soldiers suffering from severe diarrhoea for which they received no medication. They said they had seen fellow soldiers die of thirst in the sunbaked Red Sea coastal plains while their officers scoffed at requests for water and insisted that they sacrifice themselves "for the motherland."

Four spoke of listening to the EPLF's radio "Voice of the Masses", which broadcasts in the Ethiopian language of Amharic, as well as in three Eritrean languages.

"It was forbidden but I listened when I could," said a 19-year-old from Wollo province. "They were explaining the bad deeds of the Derg and the positive developments of the EPLF. I was impressed. When I compared, I preferred to be with the EPLF."

Another said that, after being overheard criticizing the Government, he was relieved of guard duty and told to rest. "I thought they were going to kill me, so during the night I escaped."

None has a clear idea of what the future might hold. One said that he had seen 14 former POWs released by the EPLF killed by the Derg in the city of Decanare earlier this year. "We cannot go back. We cannot stay here. I don't know what I will do," he said. — (OFNS)



South Lebanon a daily target for Israel

By Jim Muir

KABRIKHA, South Lebanon —

This dusty, forgotten village in central southern Lebanon seems an unlikely spot for an Arab-Israeli confrontation. To reach it, you have to inch through flocks of goats along narrow, broken roads, watched by clusters of tiny children with old men's faces for whom the passage of one car is clearly the day's event.

The villagers are at a loss to understand why their homes have suddenly become the new front line in Israel's harsh policy towards its northern neighbor and the Palestinians. Surveying the flattened rubble of what until last Monday was home to her and her eight small children, Abdulladi-Hejazi, the wife of 65-year-old tobacco farmer, shakes her head and says: "why did they do it? I don't know. We have no idea."

Altogether five houses were summarily and expertly demolished here at two o'clock in the morning, leaving about 50 of the villagers homeless. The attackers, arriving on foot through the rocky hill country, left leaflets warning the people against collaborating with "terrorists." But the villagers — Shia Muslims — swear bitterly that they have not seen a single Palestinian commando since the Israeli invasion over a year ago, and even the local Lebanese leftists

have long since left.

Like other villages which have been the targets of recent incursions by Israel or its right-wing Lebanese Christian allies, Kabri-kha lies inside the zone controlled by the United Nations peace-keeping force (UNIFIL). Israel has admitted full responsibility only for this raid and another three days earlier on Majdal Selm, a few miles to the south in the Irish contingent's sector of the UNIFIL area.

When they withdrew, the Israelis took with them three villagers. The body of one of them, schoolteacher Maarouf Alauddin, a member of the Lebanese Communist Party, was found nearby the next morning, shot through the heart at close range. The others have not been heard of since, despite UN representations.

Israel announced that the kidnapped men were "Palestinian terrorists" and the demolished houses had been used as bases but UN officers and the local villagers insist that both assertions are groundless.

The Israeli-backed militias of rebel Major Saad Haddad have made a number of similar forays into the UNIFIL zone, sometimes being intercepted and turned back. The Irish also report another new development: "Astoundingly accurate" artillery and mortar bombardments directly

on UNIFIL positions without warning. Only the luck of the Irish has saved them from serious casualties.

The U.N. has made official protests to Israel over the latest attacks and Lebanon has lodged a complaint at the Security Council. The campaign is clearly contemptuous of the UNIFIL role and presence.

As one UNIFIL officer put it restrainedly: "The Israelis are using a steamroller to crack a nut" — the only "terrorist" actions recorded in the Irish sector recently have been the firing of a few rounds of small arms fire on enclave villages from about a mile away on two occasions.

A western military observer was more blunt: "Israel completely dominates South Lebanon. How long can it keep up this fiction of the threat posed by 'terrorist' activity?"

Israel has carried out no more bombing raids on Lebanon since the air clash with Syrian MiGs on June 26. The subsequent escalation on the ground in the south appears to represent a shift of tack aimed at keeping up the pressure. It has no effect at all on the Palestinians but keeps UNIFIL off-balance at a time when Beirut is trying to get together a new Cabinet pledged to further UNIFIL deployment into Haddad's border enclave. — (OFNS)

PROMISING DEVELOPMENT

This week's change of head of state in Iraq was the first peaceful one since the overthrow of the monarchy in 1958. This is a heartening indication of the comparative maturity of the regime and the degree of stability in a country which has seen several extremely brutal coups and bloody intraparty feuds.

President Bakr, who came to power in 1968 by overthrowing Abdul Rahman Aref, ushered in the rule of the Baath Party in Iraq and since then has practically succeeded in putting an end to any attempts at changing the regime by force.

His methods were not always the most kindly ones but he managed to give the country a long spell of freedom from further convulsions, which will always be to his credit.

In the intervening period, Iraq has fallen foul of the local Communists, who conspired against the regime although they were partners in government. At the behest of the Soviet Union, the Communists actively worked to subvert the regime.

Their attempts were foiled and they were put down with extreme vigor, which has adversely affected the once flourishing Iraqi-Soviet relationship. A treaty of friendship with Moscow failed to alleviate mutual suspicions, despite Iraq's almost exclusive dependence on the Soviet Union for arms.

Bolstered by increased earnings from oil exports, Iraq has looked elsewhere and found in France a willing source to diversify its arsenal.

Another blow which must have unsettled Moscow was the dismissal of all Communist ministers from the government, a reminder that the Baath regime in Baghdad could continue ruling the country without Communist cooperation.

Bakr and his strong deputy, Saddam Hussein, achieved their biggest breakthrough when they settled their dispute with the former Shah of Iran and persuaded him to halt all assistance to the rebellious Kurds.

With the rebellion snuffed out, the regime could attend to the development of the country and the promotion of better relations with other Arab states. Both plans have achieved remarkable results. The country is a construction camp of hospitals, roads, schools and industrial projects.

Of special interest must be the improvement of relations with other Gulf countries, which had been strained under the onslaught of the Iraqi media for some years. Earlier this year the Saudi and Iraqi ministers of the interior signed a joint security agreement and there is now nothing but affection between Baghdad and the rest of the Gulf states.

African unity still an elusive goal for the OAU

By Michael Goldsmith

MONROVIA — African foreign ministers have spent ten days in often heated debate here on the conflicts and rivalries dividing the black continent.

They came up with few solutions. But the debates behind closed doors underlined the sharpening confrontation between the African friends of the Soviet Union and the countries whose affinities lie mainly with the West.

By the end of their preparatory meeting for the African summit meeting, which opened Tuesday, the foreign ministers had failed to solve any of Africa's most divisive problems.

In every case of inter-African differences, from the Western Sahara to Rhodesia, the ministers either sidetracked the entire issue or passed it on unresolved to the forthcoming summit.

They did agree on many issues not in dispute among African countries, such as the need for economic development, or the non-recognition of the "internal settlement" in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. But they took no substantive decision on any matter affecting the interests of the rival power blocs that are increasingly prominent in African affairs.

A spokesman of the Organization of African Unity said the evasion of intractable problems was an old African tradition. "We tend to seek African solutions for African problems," he said. "That is why we look for conciliation rather than sharply defined decisions."

In practice however, the conflicts refuse to go away. The bitter Moroccan-Algerian conflict over the former Spanish Sahara has been debated fruitlessly at each of the OAU's annual summit meetings for the past four years. The Rhodesian conflict has disclosed as many differences among the Afri-

can countries as within the black population of Rhodesia itself.

And while the inter-African conflicts are becoming sharper, so is the division of Africa into rival blocs.

There are three main groups:

— The countries that receive a good deal of their weaponry, technical aid and ideological inspiration from the Soviet bloc. They include Ethiopia, Madagascar and the five former Portuguese colonies whose emergence as sovereign states was strongly influenced by Communist sympathizers in the Portuguese colonial army. Libya and Algeria also receive some Soviet aid.

— The countries that remain culturally, economically or militarily tied to the former colonial powers in Western Europe. They include Kenya, Senegal, Ivory Coast and most of the other former French colonies. Ever since President Anwar Sadat's expulsion of Soviet advisers, the moderate group has been joined by Egypt.

— A group of neutrals, led by Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia, which try to keep a balance in the middle without rigid attachments one way or another.

African leaders and OAU officials dislike outsiders pointing to these conflicting lineups. Some blandly deny that they exist and attribute them to "imperialist propaganda" or "attempts to sabotage African unity."

In reality, however, these groupings — with variations from one issue to another — have emerged in the discussion of every major inter-African dispute inside and outside the OAU framework.

In Rhodesia, the pro-Soviet group has urged formal recognition of the Patriotic Front guerrilla movement as the legitimate government of Zim-

babwe — the country's African name — thus theoretically allowing the guerrillas to call on Cuban, East German or other outside military support.

The pro-Western group, backed by many of the neutrals, would prefer the summit to call on the Patriotic Front to make a new effort to negotiate with Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa and other supporters of the "internal settlement." Not a single delegation has spoken in favor of the "internal settlement" as it stands.

In Namibia, there is a similar division over supporting all-out guerrilla war by the SWAPO (Southwest African People's Organization) or calling for a new attempt to seek a negotiated settlement based on long-standing proposals put forward by the United States and four other Western powers.

There is much less talk of deploying Cubans or East Germans in Namibia, however, presumably because they are more wary of risking a direct military confrontation with the South African army than they are of facing the white-run army of war-torn Rhodesia.

In Chad, Nigeria has joined forces with the entire Soviet-backed group in denying recognition to the French-supported regime. The Chad dispute caused the longest and most bitter debate in the foreign ministers' meeting. To avoid a decision, the ministers barred the Chad delegation "provisionally" from the summit.

In the former Spanish Sahara, the pro-Soviet group, with growing support from the neutrals, backed the Polisario guerrilla movement seeking independence for the mineral-rich territory. The pro-Western group backed the 1975 annexation and partition of the territory by Morocco and Mauritania.

Morocco's King Hassan II and Algeria's new president, Bendjedid Chadli, may meet for the first time during the summit, but few observers predicted an early solution to the Sahara conflict.

The pro-Soviet group strongly urged the creation of an "inter-African defense force" to intervene in disputes and help liberate the white-dominated countries of southern Africa. The Western group raised vigorous objections to what they said could become an instrument of Soviet influence. The proposal was shelved but not abandoned.

Most of the neutrals sided with the pro-Western group against a Libyan effort to bar Sadat from the summit in retaliation for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. As a result, Libya has not formally raised the issue. But Libyan officials said Col. Muammar Qaddafi, who has sworn never to sit at the same table with Sadat, would not come to the summit.

There was no discussion of the continued fighting in the Horn of Africa between Ethiopian forces and separatist guerrillas in Eritrea and the Ogaden desert. But privately, many pro-Western delegates made no secret of their sympathies with the rebels.

The split even emerged in private discussion of two of Africa's most controversial figures, former President Idi Amin of Uganda and Emperor Bokassa I of the Central African Empire.

Both have been accused of conducting extensive massacres and other human rights violations. Yet Amin has found some defenders among the pro-Soviet group, while the French-speaking moderates have defended Bokassa by invoking the principle of "non-interference in internal affairs" of African countries.

The Central African Empire is among the main suppliers of uranium for France's nuclear deterrent and nuclear energy program. — (AP)

saudi press review

Newspapers Tuesday led with the announcement by Defense Minister Prince Sultan about the purchase of the French Crotale missile. The resignation of Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Bakr, the new Lebanese government and President Jimmy Carter's energy speech.

Commenting on the Crotale deal Al-Bilad said that: Saudi Arabia continues its efforts to strengthen its fighting capability so that it may be ready at all times to defend itself, its beliefs and its stability. "And by going to France to obtain arms it is diversifying its sources of arms and providing the armed forces with the latest weapons to enable them to do their duty properly. These duties include self-defense and a contribution to the liberation of occupied lands and the restoration of Palestinian rights.

"There is no doubt too," the paper said "that balanced French policies and attitudes towards the Arab make it possible to build bridges with France for greater cooperation both economically and in upgrading the Arabs' mili-

card d'Estaine," the paper added. Such direct French contribution also means sound international relations as symbolized by Saudi-French ties."

"Although President Carter could not resist the temptation to accuse OPEC of being the knife and the American people as the neck, his statement to the American people has at last recognized that there is something wrong and has to be corrected," according to Al-Medina.

"We do appreciate," the paper said "that the United States leaders as well as those of other industrialized states are beginning to heed the voice of reason and the advice given by others including Saudi Arabia."

"Saudi Arabia and others have been urging the West to reduce its consumption of oil and find alternative sources of energy because oil is, by its nature, a depletable resource. It is not in anybody's interest to cause Americans to line

up for gasoline," the paper said "and certainly OPEC is not to blame for this. Nor is it fair to provoke hatred for OPEC just because Carter is seeking greater popularity."

"If the industrialized states want to solve the energy problem, OPEC is willing to help. Saudi Arabia will be the first to contribute towards a solution.

"The world's economic disorder will affect everybody including the OPEC states, and the best course to take will be to admit that there is something wrong with the prevailing economic systems and start to look for a cure."

Writing on the Crotale deal, Al-Jazirah said that the Egyptian Israeli peace treaty has upset the balance of power in the region.

enemy will thus realize that — however long it may take — and however long he may maintain his arrogance — we shall catch up and fight for our rights.

"As long as Israel refuses to see the senselessness of its policies and behavior, the region is bound to flare up when force is used to regain what was taken by force."

In a commentary on the Arab boycott of Israel, and now Egypt, a writer in Al-Nadwa said that the boycott should be extended to include any country that helps Israel perpetuate its aggression and occupation of Arab lands. "In this regard, we are thinking of Mexico which has succumbed to American pressures and agreed to supply Israel with oil," the writer said.

"Since this is aimed at weakening the Arab boycott of Israel, Mexico should be made to bear the brunt of Arab retaliation by boycotting it in every possible way," the paper said.



Please cut short your conversation, I am busy, building a new settlement. (Al Medina)

Lawrence: separating facts from the myths and the legends

"E. Lawrence," by Desmond Stewart. In paperback by Paladin Books, London, 1979. 1.95 pounds sterling.

By F.W. Rawding

JEDDAH—A man whose personality could stimulate such extreme opinions — "One of the greatest beings alive in our time" (Churchill); "A disgusting little thing" (Lawrence Durrell), or any number of conflicting attitudes in between, from uncritical praise to

BOOKS

net detractor — is likely to be worth reading about. For the English generation which grew up between the two world wars, Lawrence was a romantic knight who represented that was excellent in British



imperialism. That imperialism was itself equivocal in that it tried to show that more than any other contemporary imperialism, it was set really against the world. The fact that they did not, in spite of "improvements" and an administrative system that was, on the whole, just, efficient and incorruptible, was a painful lesson the British had to learn. They did learn it, though, and within 25 years of the ending of the Second World War, they had dismantled the whole edifice upon which the sun would never set,



Lawrence ... and Lawrence

storing freedom to a fifth of the man race. It is significant that when this process was going on, the activities of the imperialists of the past came under scrutiny and attack. It was most as though scapegoats were needed to carry off the collective guilt. In Lawrence's case, the first and bloodiest hatchet job was performed by Richard Aldington in "A Biographical Enquiry" (1955), which systematically set out to destroy Lawrence's reputation particularly as an Arabist, a



Left: Daboon, the 15-year-old Arab boy who "united Lawrence's heart"

traveller and a scholar.

This reputation had been founded on an impressive literature including Lawrence's own "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," which by any standards was a truly great piece of writing. Much of the legend of Lawrence was self-created. Most of what was not had been invented by his friends and especially by Lowell Thomas, an American journalist who followed Lawrence's campaigns in the Hejaz and who made a very good thing of articles and lecture tours about him. "An Arab View" of Lawrence, published by Suleiman Mousa in 1966, shows that the Arabs had never credited him with as much influence in their affairs as he himself or his admirers did.

In 1969, Knightley and Simpson published "The Secret Lives of Lawrence of Arabia," incorporating new biographical material which had become available. This took the examination of the cracks in Lawrence's character and performance a stage further, but in an objective and compassionate way. Hitherto restricted documents were produced to show that Lawrence, as a very junior officer, had been entrusted with missions, such as the attempt to bribe the Turkish commander at the siege of Kut in 1916, which gave him temporary authority over the most senior generals. It also made it more and more clear



just how twisted was the skein of many strands which made up this complex, brilliant but seriously flawed personality.

Desmond Stewart's study is scrupulously honest in its research and in its conclusions. While in the nature of things, it is unlikely to be the last word on Lawrence, it seems impossible that very much more can emerge than has been set down in this exhaustive analysis of the whole man.

Lawrence's inauspicious childhood as the illegitimate son of an

over-bearing, guilt-ridden mother and a somewhat ineffectual father who had abandoned the respectability of the minor aristocracy without entirely shedding its pretensions, presents, in Stewart's account, all the ingredients of a difficult and alienated development. This, more than anything else, must have been the origin of the frauds, the half-truths, the exhibitionism, the ambition, the self-loathing and, one may suppose, even the death of Lawrence. Lawrence's circular bicycle tour of France in 1908 and a walk of many hundreds of miles, mostly alone, through Palestine, Lebanon and Syria, while he was still a student at Oxford, attest to his physical toughness and courage. His later minute study of Crusader castles prove that he was a keen observer and a very competent scholar. Archaeological diggings at Caracemish and the friendships made at that time, according to Stewart, gave Lawrence a short period of happiness. From this time too, comes his enthusiasm for the politics of Arab Independence (of Turkey, though, not of Britain). In that era, archaeology and espionage often went hand-in-hand and Lawrence's role as a British agent began long before the 1914-1918 war.

When the war came, in Stewart's words, "Lawrence's talents and experience were well-known to an appreciative, influential but tiny circle". In 1914 he was given the military rank of Second Lieutenant to serve in British Intelligence based in Cairo. He was generally contemptuous of the military machine and his brother officers.

Lawrence's antipathy for France, which was to prove, in the end, greater than his interest in the Arabs, began to be the principal stimulus of his political thoughts and actions from now on. The background to the strategic situation in the Hejaz at that time is well explained by Stewart and so is the British policy of detaching the Sherif from his Turkish overlords.

In 1916 Lawrence wrote a secret report, "The Politics of Mecca," in which he concluded that the Arab Revolt would be in the long-term interests of British imperialism. In October of the same year he had his first sight of Arabia, in Jeddah.

The two years from 1916 to 1918 when, in the October, Lawrence left the triumphant but disorganized and squabbling Arabs in Damascus, is the best period of the myth of Lawrence of Arabia. As Stewart points out, Lawrence led those two years of his life on a variety of different levels.

The perennial fascination lies in separating these levels and dis-



covering which are legends created by others, which are self-perpetuated myths and which are the facts of history. Certainly, by the time Lawrence wrote the first draft of "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom" in 1919, he was already world famous and this, no doubt, affected the way in which he wrote the book. He admitted himself that it was not the literal truth.

Stewart follows the war in the Hejaz and in the region generally, drawing on "The Seven Pillars" but also on contemporary documents and military dispatches.

What emerges very clearly from "The Seven Pillars" is Lawrence's guilt feeling about the betrayal of the Arabs. What is much less clear is whether his later rejection of fame and high office to serve as a common soldier and then as an airman (though, paradoxically, he still kept a circle of powerful friends and involved himself in high affairs) was not caused by more personal guilts. But like any piece of self-revelatory writing, "The Seven Pillars" conceals as much as it reveals; or at least clouds as much as it clarifies.

The strange psychology of Lawrence is treated very effec-



Amir Faisal: "We get on perfectly together," wrote Lawrence

tively in the short final part of the book which Stewart calls The Partitioned Soul. The extraordinary catalogue of contradictions and inconsistencies set out by Stewart, still cannot entirely obliterate the conviction of one's youth that

Lawrence was a Man.

There are some excellent photographs in the book, some published for the first time. Maps, notes and an index complete Stewart's study which is compulsive reading.

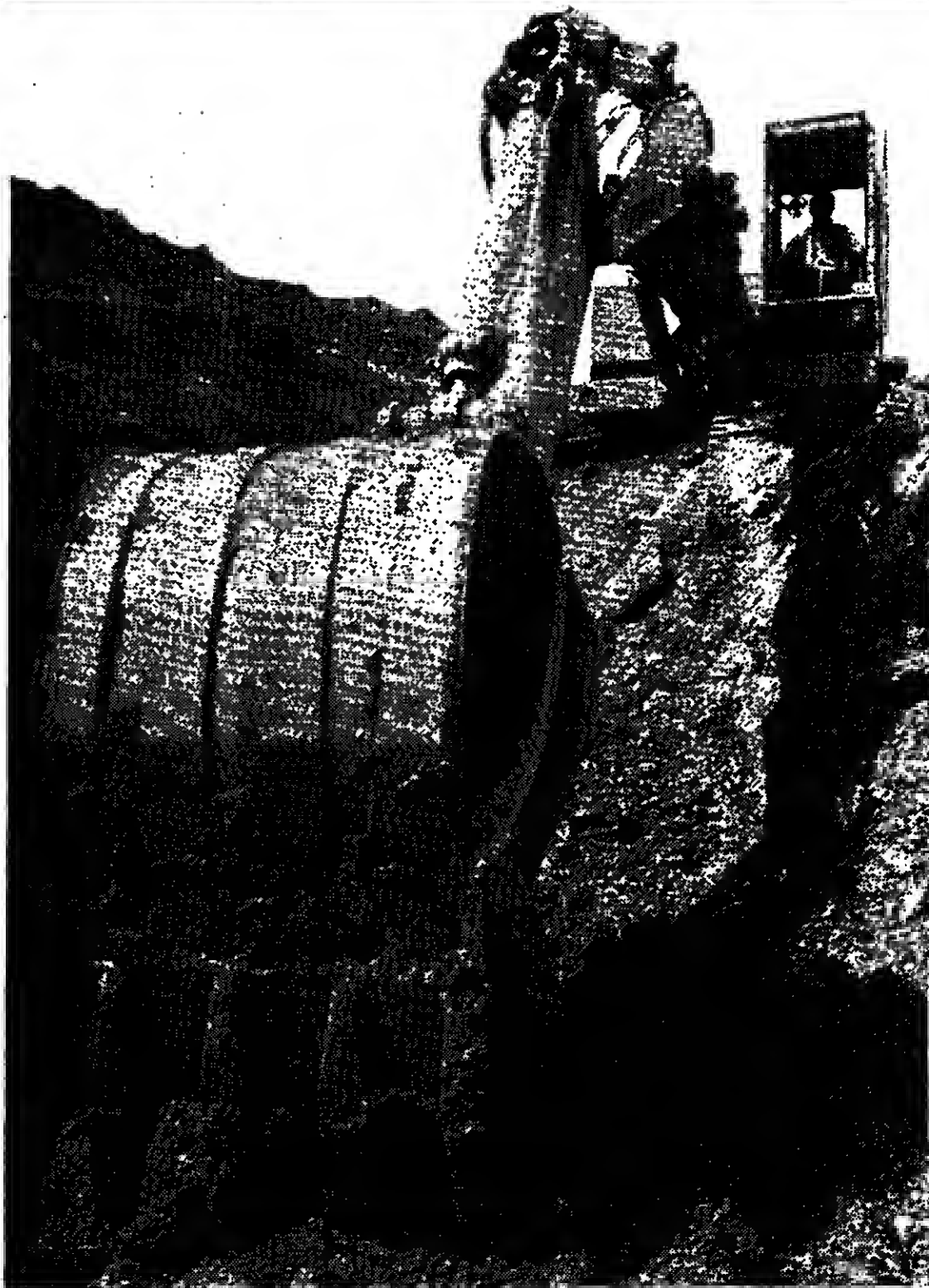


The beginning: Lawrence (far right) with the 1906-07 sixth form, City of Oxford High School



The end: Lawrence in Royal Air Force uniform in 1935, the year before his fatal motorcycle crash

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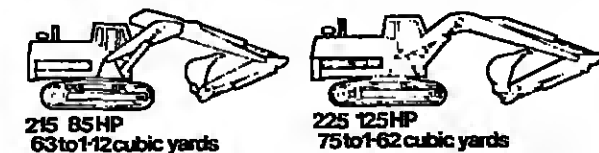


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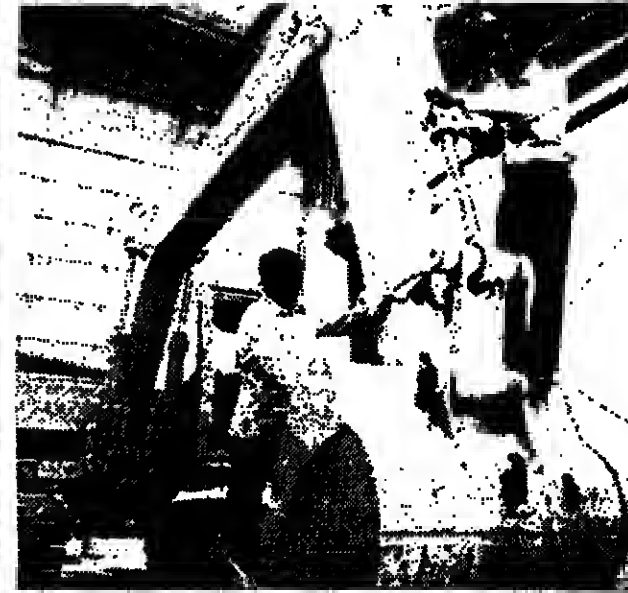
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Botham brilliant

India goes down to innings defeat

EDGBASTON, England, July 17 (AP) — A shattering new ball burst by Ian Botham brought England victory over India in the first Test Monday by an innings and 83 runs.

Botham struck with India's second innings score at 142 for four and 70 minutes left on the fourth day. India had a clear chance of extending the match into the fifth day, but it was all over 40 minutes later, six wickets falling in 11 overs.

Botham took four five wickets and Mike Hendrick slipped in for two.

Nobody, not even Viswanath, who followed up his first innings fight by playing in his own studied way for 135 minutes, could put the bat on the ball with any reliability. It moved too sharply off the pitch.

Viswanath edged to Taylor, ending a 70-minute stand with Armanath for the fifth wicket. Botham had Armanath and Venkat lbw and Hendrick collected a slip catch to dispose of Kapil Dev.

Hendrick trapped Reddy lbw and wrapped up the match when Gavaskar clipped a catch to Randall at cover.

England could have finished the match sooner but for a spell of weak fielding during the afternoon.

Bob Taylor missed stumping chances when Viswanath, on 32, and Armanath were stranded down the pitch by Edmonds. In the same spell, Hendrick lost a sharp short leg chance when Viswanath, then 31, turned a ball off his legs, and Brearley failed to hold an edge by Armanath, also off Edmonds.

In the morning, India attacked

with confidence. Still 329 away from making England bat again, openers Gavaskar and Chauhan drove the new ball crisply, making 57 in the first hour. Then the spinners were seen off, Gavaskar sweeping Miller for three boundaries in two overs.

At lunch the score was 117 for no wicket, but the first over after the break saw the start of the slide. Gavaskar was caught off his glove from a vicious ball from Hendrick. Chauhan drove Willis straight to cover with a loose shot and Vengsarkar was picked up at short leg off Hendrick.

The Gaekwad-Viswanath stand for the fourth wicket lasted almost an hour before Botham, in the middle of a superb long spell of medium pace outswingers, finally induced Gaekwad to drive and edge to third slip.

David Gower's double century won him the Player of the Match award.

Country

In country cricket, Surrey gave a weakened Kent attack a mauling at the Oval Monday and it was former Kent left-handed opener, Graham Clinton, who led the assault with a maiden first class cricket century.

Clinton, who joined Surrey from Kent at the end of last season, reached his century in 254 minutes and batted a total of five hours 10 minutes for his 134, which included 18 fours.

Kent was without Kevin Jarvis, one of its opening bowlers, and West Indian John Shepherd, who took the wicket of Alan Butcher before following Jarvis off the field with an injury.



LEADING: The leading group just before the finish of the Tour de France stage ending at Les Menutres. From right are Bernard Hinault, France, Joop Zoetemelk, Holland, Lucien van Impe, Belgium, Giovanni Battaglin, Italy, Michel Pollentier, Belgium, and Johan van der Velde, Holland.

On Tour in Alps

Zoetemelk zooms to stage win

ning and ending L'Alpe d'Huez.

But as they began the climb towards the finishing line Zoetemelk attacked and Hinault could not stay with him.

The Dutchman crossed the line about 40 seconds ahead of Lucien van Impe of Belgium, who tugged close behind Hinault but broke away in the last moments.

Third was defending champion Hinault, who kept the overall lead.

Hinault and Zoetemelk are now well ahead of their nearest rivals but the battle for third place is still

fierce, with uphill specialist Joaquim Agostinho of Portugal Monday mounting a strong challenge to Dutchman Henrie Kuiper.

Agostinho, 34, a tour veteran, caught up with Hinault and van Impe after a mammoth effort, only to fall in a collision with a spectator. He remounted and still managed to finish fourth.

Another challenger for third place, top Italian Giovanni Battaglin, dropped well down the placings after he was penalized for failing a dope test in an earlier stage.

Archery meeting split over S. Africa

BERLIN, July 17 (AP) — Fifteen nations have withdrawn from the World Archery Championships to protest participation by South Africa and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, cutting the field to 28 teams for Tuesday's scheduled first round.

The Soviet Union and China started the walkout of the championships in West Berlin over the weekend after the International Archery Federation (FITA) rejected a Soviet demand to expel the two countries.

Poland, Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia joined the boycott Monday, as did India, Finland, Yugoslavia and Ireland.

Guatemala, Hong Kong, Morocco, Mexico and Mongolia failed to send officials to the team captain's meeting they had joined the walkout. A record 43 nations had sent teams to West Berlin. There were 21 nations entered at the last championships in 1977 in Canberra.

Twenty-seven teams attended the opening ceremony Monday afternoon on a field outside the 1936 Olympic stadium, with West Berlin Mayor Dietrich Stobbe announcing the start of shooting Tuesday.

South African Archery Federation President James Truter received the biggest round of applause from spectators — punctuated by a few whistles of displeasure — when he marched onto the field carrying the national flag.



OVETT WINS: Britain's Steve Ovett wins the 1,500 meters at a Crystal Palace meeting this week. Tuesday Oslo's "Golden Mile" was run, a race in which several of the world's top milers were determined to make him eat humble pie. Ovett, who decided on Friday not to defend the title he won in Tokyo last September, said it would be "a hollow victory for whoever wins the race. I know I am the best in the world and I am not bothered about the Golden Mile." American Steve Scott, who has run the second fastest mile in the world this year, was quick to hit back. He accused him of dodging top quality rivals. "I don't like Ovett talking about us the way he has been. He is ducking us, not the other way around."

Elizabeth Onyambu, aged 12

Kenya's bright young athletics hope

NAIROBI, July 17 (R) — Kenya's latest Olympic hope is a 12-year-old schoolgirl who runs in bare feet, stands five feet tall and weighs under 90 pounds.

Frail-looking Elizabeth Onyambu gained immediate attention when she appeared in her first international meeting in Nairobi last month. She won the women's 1,500 meters, beating Kenyan star Rose Thomson, an all-American games bronze medalist, into second place.

When she lined up against a strong field no one gave her any chance of finishing near the front, but she finished well ahead of the pack in four minutes 23 seconds.

She said: "I now aim for an Olympic medal in Moscow next year. I feel much encouraged after this against mature athletes with international experience."

At the East and Central African Championships in Mombasa two

weeks later, Miss Onyambu again won the 1,500 meters, this time against top runners from Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Somalia.

Again Miss Thomson was her main rival. She set the pace and held the lead until the last stretch when Miss Onyambu shot past her to win in four minutes 25 seconds, a good effort in the pouring rain.

Miss Onyambu is a schoolgirl at boarding school in west Kenya's Kisumu district. She started running at the age of nine and last year won the 1,500 meters at the Kenya

National Primary Schools Championships.

She is following in the footsteps of several other Kenyan girls who achieved athletic fame at an early age, including Rose Tata and Sabina Chebichi. Tata surprised the athletic world with her running at the 1974 Commonwealth Games when she was 13.

Miss Onyambu trains twice a week with her games teacher Tomas Mutoke, and now plans to step up her schedule ready for Moscow.

Tennis Open

Seeds through in Sweden

BASTAD, Sweden, July 17 (R) — Three seeded players completed straight sets victories in the first round of the Swedish Open Grand Prix tennis tournament here Monday.

Sixth seeded American Billy

Martin and eighth seeded Frenchman Patrick Proisy both won easily while seventh seed Kjell Johansson of Sweden battled through to beat Frenchman Christopher Roger-Vasselin 6-4, 6-4.

Britain's Andrew Jarrett upset West German Karl Meier 6-3, 4-6, 6-1. Jarrett, 21, surprised Meier with a strong first service, and a two handed backhand, which forced the West German into many errors.

Jarrett, ranked fifth in Britain, meets fourth seeded Australian Mark Edmondson or Egypt in Ismail Shafel in the second round.

Frenchman Georges Goven looked like a loser against Venezuelan Jorge Andrew, but recovered to win.

Hurt Maier out of action for 3 months

MUNICH, July 17 (R) — Sepp Maier, West Germany's World Cup goalkeeper, will be out of action for at least three months after a car crash at the weekend.

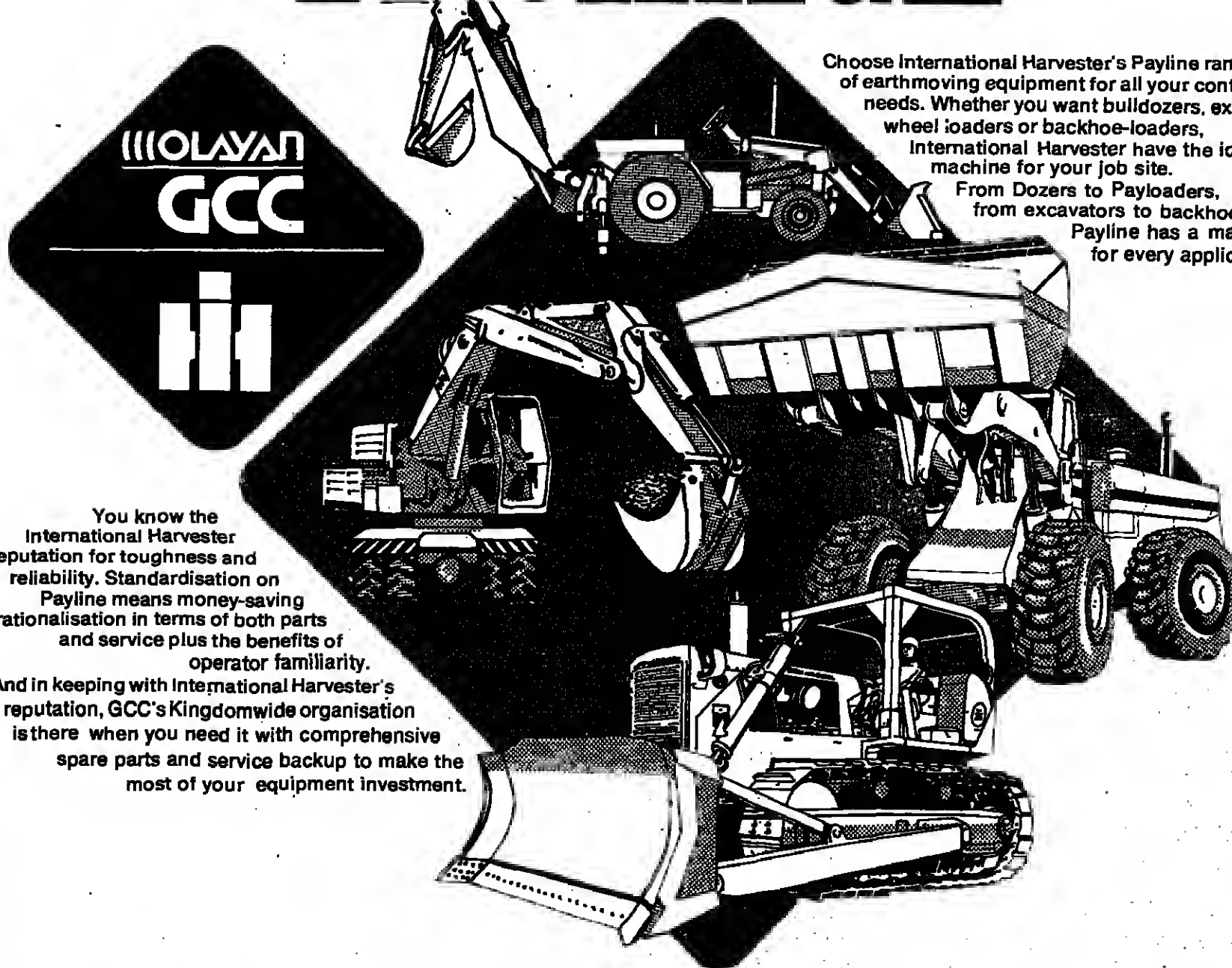
Bavaria Munich club chairman Willi Hoffmann said here Tuesday, though, that "he's getting on much better than I would have dared to hope."

Maier, 35, who broke two ribs, his breastbone and right arm when his car was in collision with two other vehicles on Saturday night, was "already sitting up in bed, exercising his legs and cracking jokes again."

Maier, capped 95 times for West Germany, is expected to be in hospital for three weeks.

Two women in one of the other cars were seriously injured but the driver of the third vehicle escaped unhurt.

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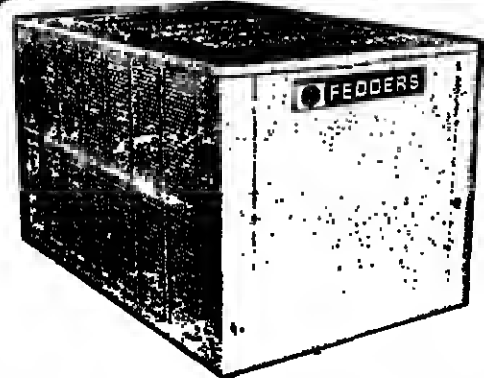
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WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — Many U.S. motorists will pay up to 3 cents more for a gallon of gasoline but other drivers will see prices decline under new federal rules effective Monday to improve some service station profits. The Energy Department says the average American price for gasoline June 1 was 85 cents a gallon , but prices have gone as high as \$ 1.60 a gallon in New York City. The department regulations generally should boost gasoline prices in the South and Midwest, but make little difference in the East, said the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, which represents 60,000 independent service stations. Western motorists could benefit the most from the changes, the group said.

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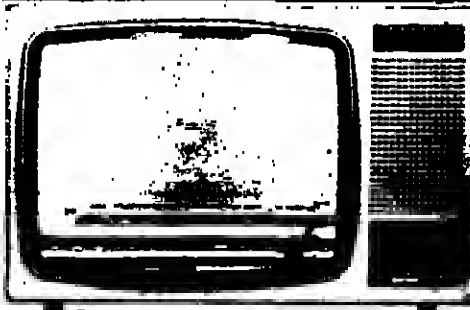
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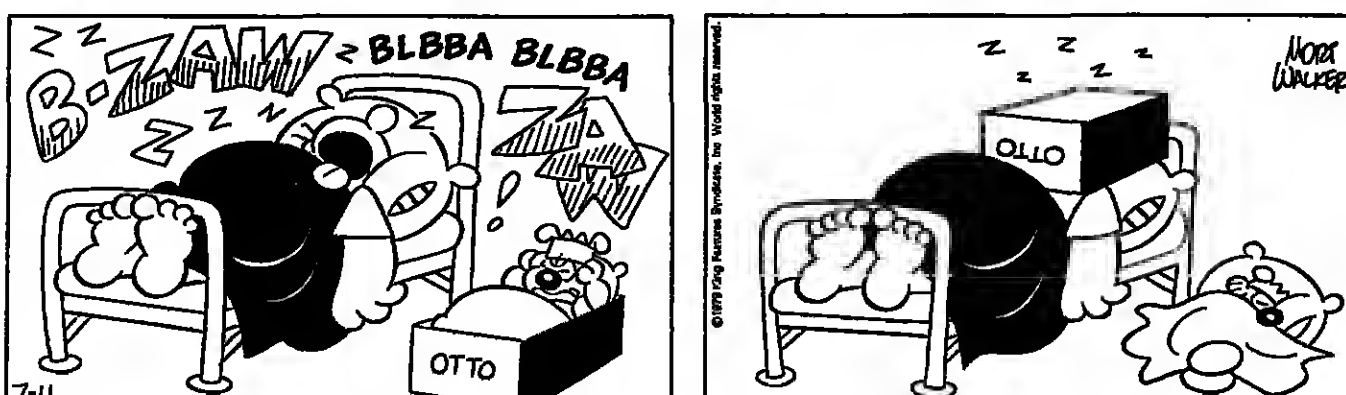
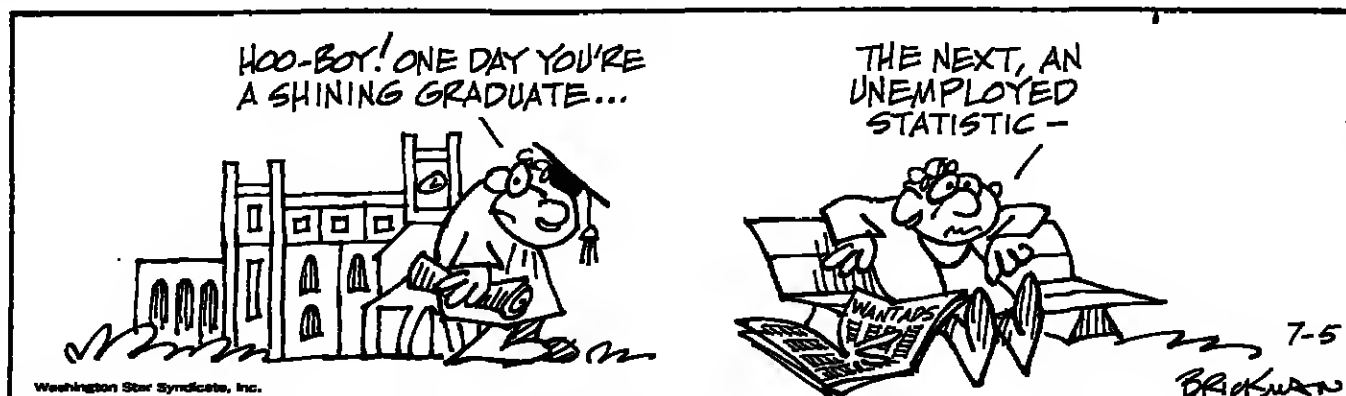
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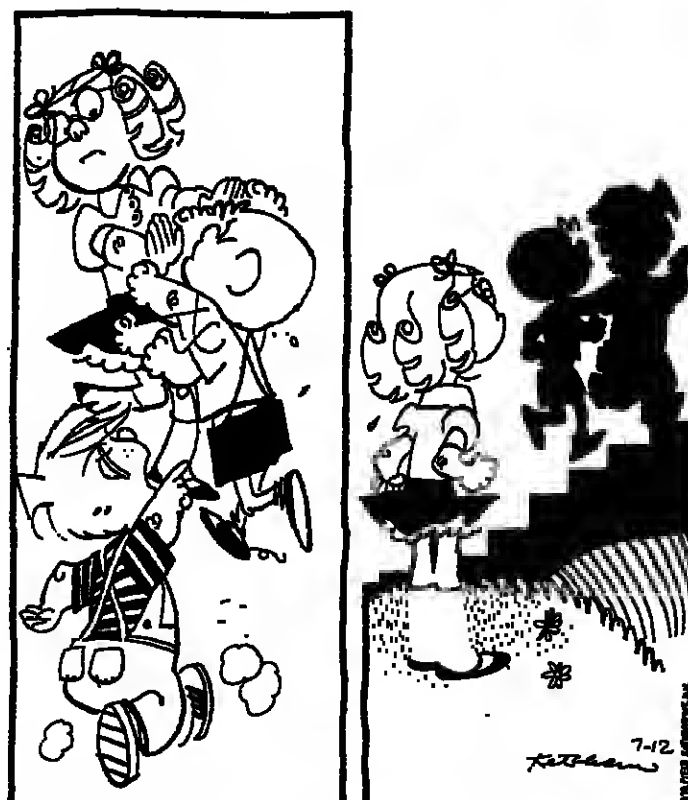
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2 Knife: sl.

3 Finding asylum

4 Imaginary being?

5 Unstable

6 Nodding top

7 W.W.I. German medal

8 Novelist

9 United

10 Coal

11 by-product

12 Holy season

13 Hack's

14 History production

15 Sheik's steed

16 Type of crayon

17 The big sandwich

18 Balasam's steed

19 Words of inquiry

20 Seek an apple

21 Toulouse-Lautrec haunt

22 Ethan or Barbara

23 Between: Fr.

24 Many moons

25 Subsequently

26 Scar

27 Emotionally

28 Different

29 "Gout"

30 "Fearsome being"

31 Beverage

32 Parched

33 "Buttermilk sky"

34 European river

35 The sun

36 Scoundrel

37 Distress

38 "Through your scarlet..."

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265 The sun

266 Scoundrel

267 Distress

268 "Through your scarlet..."

269 "Gout"

270 "Fearsome being"

271 Beverage

272 Parched

273 "Buttermilk sky"

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299 "Gout"

300 "Fearsome being"

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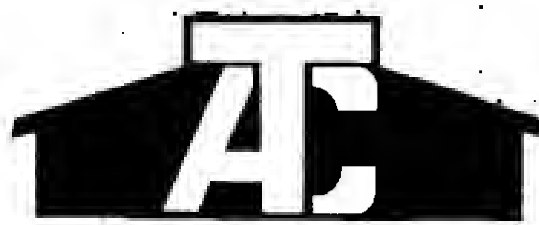
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MARKETS

LONDON		NEW YORK	
July 13		July 13	
USA	2,266-2,270	STC	2,215-2,225
Canada	2,274-2,278	BFR CON	2,220-2,225
France	2,282-2,286	CAN	2,225-2,230
Germany	2,290-2,294	LFT	2,230-2,235
Italy	2,298-2,302	DLT	2,235-2,240
Japan	2,306-2,310	SPT	2,240-2,245
Netherlands	2,314-2,318	SPR	2,245-2,250
Spain	2,322-2,326	STK	2,250-2,255
Sweden	2,330-2,334	YEN	2,255-2,260
Switzerland	2,338-2,342	DMK	2,260-2,265
Belgium	2,346-2,350	DMR	2,265-2,270
Austria	2,354-2,358	DMR	2,270-2,275
Portugal	2,362-2,366	DMR	2,275-2,280
Greece	2,370-2,374	DMR	2,280-2,285
India	2,378-2,382	DMR	2,285-2,290
Pakistan	2,386-2,390	DMR	2,290-2,295
Sri Lanka	2,394-2,398	DMR	2,295-2,300
Malaysia	2,402-2,406	DMR	2,300-2,305
Singapore	2,410-2,414	DMR	2,305-2,310
Philippines	2,418-2,422	DMR	2,310-2,315
Thailand	2,426-2,430	DMR	2,315-2,320
Burma	2,434-2,438	DMR	2,320-2,325
Myanmar	2,442-2,446	DMR	2,325-2,330
Brunei	2,450-2,454	DMR	2,330-2,335
Maldives	2,458-2,462	DMR	2,335-2,340
Comoros	2,466-2,470	DMR	2,340-2,345
Madagascar	2,474-2,478	DMR	2,345-2,350
Mozambique	2,482-2,486	DMR	2,350-2,355
Swaziland	2,490-2,494	DMR	2,355-2,360
Zambia	2,498-2,502	DMR	2,360-2,365
Botswana	2,506-2,510	DMR	2,365-2,370
Lesotho	2,514-2,518	DMR	2,370-2,375
Namibia	2,522-2,526	DMR	2,375-2,380
Angola	2,530-2,534	DMR	2,380-2,385
Cape Verde	2,538-2,542	DMR	2,385-2,390
Guinea	2,546-2,550	DMR	2,390-2,395
Sierra Leone	2,554-2,558	DMR	2,395-2,400
Liberia	2,562-2,566	DMR	2,400-2,405
Ivory Coast	2,570-2,574	DMR	2,405-2,410
Ghana	2,578-2,582	DMR	2,410-2,415
Togo	2,586-2,590	DMR	2,415-2,420
Benin	2,594-2,598	DMR	2,420-2,425
Niger	2,602-2,606	DMR	2,425-2,430
Chad	2,610-2,614	DMR	2,430-2,435
Cameroon	2,618-2,622	DMR	2,435-2,440
Cote d'Ivoire	2,626-2,630	DMR	2,440-2,445
Senegal	2,634-2,638	DMR	2,445-2,450
Gambia	2,642-2,646	DMR	2,450-2,455
Guinea-Bissau	2,650-2,654	DMR	2,455-2,460
Equatorial Guinea	2,658-2,662	DMR	2,460-2,465
Gabon	2,666-2,670	DMR	2,465-2,470
Congo	2,674-2,678	DMR	2,470-2,475
Congo-Brazzaville	2,682-2,686	DMR	2,475-2,480
Cote d'Ivoire	2,690-2,694	DMR	2,480-2,485
Sierra Leone	2,698-2,702	DMR	2,485-2,490
Liberia	2,706-2,710	DMR	2,490-2,495
Ivory Coast	2,714-2,718	DMR	2,495-2,500
Ghana	2,722-2,726	DMR	2,500-2,505
Togo	2,730-2,734	DMR	2,505-2,510
Benin	2,738-2,742	DMR	2,510-2,515
Niger	2,746-2,750	DMR	2,515-2,520
Chad	2,754-2,758	DMR	2,520-2,525
Cameroon	2,762-2,766	DMR	2,525-2,530
Cote d'Ivoire	2,770-2,774	DMR	2,530-2,535
Senegal	2,778-2,782	DMR	2,535-2,540
Gambia	2,786-2,790	DMR	2,540-2,545
Guinea-Bissau	2,794-2,798	DMR	2,545-2,550
Equatorial Guinea	2,802-2,806	DMR	2,550-2,555
Gabon	2,810-2,814	DMR	2,555-2,560
Congo	2,818-2,822	DMR	2,560-2,565
Congo-Brazzaville	2,826-2,830	DMR	2,565-2,570
Cote d'Ivoire	2,834-2,838	DMR	2,570-2,575
Sierra Leone	2,842-2,846	DMR	2,575-2,580
Liberia	2,850-2,854	DMR	2,580-2,585
Ivory Coast	2,858-2,862	DMR	2,585-2,590
Ghana	2,866-2,870	DMR	2,590-2,595
Togo	2,874-2,878	DMR	2,595-2,600
Benin	2,882-2,886	DMR	2,600-2,605
Niger	2,890-2,894	DMR	2,605-2,610
Chad	2,898-2,902	DMR	2,610-2,615
Cameroon	2,906-2,910	DMR	2,615-2,620
Cote d'Ivoire	2,914-2,918	DMR	2,620-2,625
Senegal	2,922-2,926	DMR	2,625-2,630
Gambia	2,930-2,934	DMR	2,630-2,635
Guinea-Bissau	2,938-2,942	DMR	2,635-2,640
Equatorial Guinea	2,946-2,950	DMR	2,640-2,645
Gabon	2,954-2,958	DMR	2,645-2,650
Congo	2,962-2,966	DMR	2,650-2,655
Congo-Brazzaville	2,970-2,974	DMR	2,655-2,660
Cote d'Ivoire	2,978-2,982	DMR	2,660-2,665
Sierra Leone	2,986-2,990	DMR	2,665-2,670
Liberia	2,994-2,998	DMR	2,670-2,675
Ivory Coast	3,002-3,006	DMR	2,675-2,680
Ghana	3,010-3,014	DMR	2,680-2,685
Togo	3,018-3,022	DMR	2,685-2,690
Benin	3,026-3,030	DMR	2,690-2,695
Niger	3,034-3,038	DMR	2,695-2,700
Chad	3,042-3,046	DMR	2,700-2,705
Cameroon	3,050-3,054	DMR	2,705-2,710
Cote d'Ivoire	3,058-3,062	DMR	2,710-2,715
Senegal	3,066-3,070	DMR	2,715-2,720
Gambia	3,074-3,078	DMR	2,720-2,725
Guinea-Bissau	3,082-3,086	DMR	2,725-2,730
Equatorial Guinea	3,090-3,094	DMR	2,730-2,735
Gabon	3,098-3,102	DMR	2,735-2,740
Congo	3,106-3,110	DMR	2,740-2,745
Congo-Brazzaville	3,114-3,118	DMR	2,745-2,750
Cote d'Ivoire	3,122-3,126	DMR	2,750-2,755
Sierra Leone	3,130-3,134	DMR	2,755-2,760
Liberia	3,138-3,142	DMR	2,760-2,765
Ivory Coast	3,146-3,150	DMR	2,765-2,770
Ghana	3,154-3,158	DMR	2,770-2,775
Togo	3,162-3,166	DMR	2,775-2,780
Benin	3,170-3,174	DMR	2,780-2,785
Niger	3,178-3,182	DMR	2,785-2,790
Chad	3,186-3,190	DMR	2,790-2,795
Cameroon	3,194-3,198	DMR	2,795-2,800
Cote d'Ivoire	3,202-3,206	DMR	2,800-2,805
Senegal	3,210-3,214	DMR	2,805-2,810
Gambia	3,218-3,222	DMR	2,810-2,815
Guinea-Bissau	3,226-3,230	DMR	2,815-2,820
Equatorial Guinea	3,234-3,238	DMR	2,820-2,825
Gabon	3,242-3,246	DMR	2,825-2,830
Congo	3,250-3,254	DMR	2,830-2,835
Congo-Brazzaville	3,258-3,262	DMR	2,835-2,840
Cote d'Ivoire	3,266-3,270	DMR	2,840-2,845
Sierra Leone	3,274-3,278	DMR	2,845-2,850
Liberia	3,282-3,286	DMR	2,850-2,855
Ivory Coast	3,290-3,294	DMR	2,855-2,860
Ghana	3,298-3,302	DMR	2,860-2,865
Togo	3,306-3,310	DMR	2,865-2,870
Benin	3,314-3,318	DMR	2,870-2,875
Niger	3,322-3,326	DMR	2,875-2,880
Chad	3,330-3,334	DMR	2,880-2,885
Cameroon	3,338-3,342	DMR	2,885-2,890
Cote d'Ivoire	3,346-3,350	DMR	2,890-2,895
Senegal	3,354-3,358	DMR	2,895-2,900
Gambia	3,362-3,366	DMR	2,900-2,905
Guinea-Bissau	3,370-3,374	DMR	2,905-2,910
Equatorial Guinea	3,378-3,382	DMR	2,910-2,915
Gabon	3,386-3,390	DMR	2,915-2,920
Congo	3,394-3,398	DMR	2,920-2,925
Congo-Brazzaville	3,402-3,406	DMR	2,925-2,930
Cote d'Ivoire	3,410-3,414	DMR	2,930-2,935
Sierra Leone	3,418-3,422	DMR	2,935-2,940
Liberia	3,426-3,430	DMR	2,940-2,945
Ivory Coast	3,434-3,438	DMR	2,945-2,950
Ghana	3,442-3,446	DMR	2,950-2,955
Togo	3,450-3,454	DMR	2,955-2,960
Benin	3,458-3,462	DMR	2,960-2,965
Niger	3,466-3,470	DMR	2,965-2,970
Chad	3,474-3,478	DMR	2,970-2,975
Cameroon	3,482-3,486	DMR	2,975-2,980
Cote d'Ivoire	3,490-3,494	DMR	2,980-2,985
Senegal	3,498-3,502	DMR	2,985-2,990
Gambia	3,506-3,510	DMR	2,990-2,995
Guinea-Bissau	3,514-3,518	DMR	2,995-3,000
Equatorial Guinea	3,522-3,526	DMR	3,000-3,005
Gabon	3,530-3,534	DMR	3,005-3,010
Congo	3,538-3,542	DMR	3,010-3,015
Congo-Brazzaville	3,546-3,550	DMR	3,015-3,020
Cote d'Ivoire	3,554-3,558	DMR	3,020-3,025
Sierra Leone	3,562-3,566	DMR	3,025-3,030
Liberia	3,570-3,574	DMR	3,030-3,035
Ivory Coast	3,578-3,582	DMR	3,035-3,040
Ghana	3,586-3,590	DMR	3,040-3,045
Togo	3,594-3,598	DMR	3,045-3,050
Benin	3,602-3,606	DMR	3,050-3,055
Niger	3,610-3,614	DMR	3,055-3,060
Chad	3,618-3,622	DMR	3,060-3,065
Cameroon	3,626-3,630	DMR	3,065-3,070
Cote d'Ivoire	3,634-3,638	DMR	3,070-3,075
Senegal	3,642-3,646	DMR	3,075-3,080
Gambia	3,650-3,654	DMR	3,080-3,085
Guinea-Bissau	3,658-3,662	DMR	3,085-3,090
Equatorial Guinea	3,666-3,670	DMR	3,090-3,095
Gabon	3,674-3,678	DMR	3,095-3,100
Congo	3,682-3,686	DMR	3,100-3,105
Congo-Brazzaville	3,690-3,694	DMR	3,105-3,110
Cote d'Ivoire	3,698-3,702	DMR	3,110-3,115
Sierra Leone	3,706-3,710	DMR	3,115-3,120
Liberia	3,714-3,718	DMR	3,120-3,125
Ivory Coast	3,722-3,726	DMR	3,125-3,130
Ghana	3,730-3,734	DMR	3,130-3,135
Togo	3,738-3,742	DMR	3,135-3,140
Benin	3,746-3,750	DMR	3,140-3,145
Niger	3,754-3,758	DMR	3,145



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International

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OPEC lauds speech

Support builds for Carter program

WASHINGTON, July 17 (Agencies) — Key congressmen are promising quick action to help win what President Jimmy Carter calls the "energy war."

Carter's \$142.2 billion energy program, including his decision to set import quotas that would slash U.S. dependence on foreign oil, was well received in virtually all sections of U.S. society.

Carter appealed Tuesday for bipartisan congressional support for his energy proposals, and said he wants enactment of his proposed "windfall profits" tax before congress begins its August recess.

Carter's comments were reported by Democratic and Republican congressional leaders who attended a White House breakfast meeting. House Democratic Whip John Brademas of Indiana said here appeared to be "significant bipartisan support" for the president's energy proposals. Brademas said some Republicans were not enthusiastic about parts of the program, including the windfall profits tax and a proposed Energy Security Corporation to spur the search for new energy sources.

Carter's fellow Democrats, who control Congress, praised his

sombre address to the nation Sunday as his best speech as president. Republican leaders also generally responded favorably. And labor leader George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO, who often has been at odds with Carter over energy policy, pledged his support. Meany said the program was "good, long overdue and warrants the support of Americans."

The reaction apparently

guaranteed Carter's program a relatively easy passage and gave his political fortunes a boost as he strove to reassert his leadership after doubts of his ability and plummeting popularity ratings. The White House reported telephone calls and telegrams were running about 85 per cent in Carter's favor after his speech urging Americans to unite in overcoming a crisis of confidence and

beat the energy crisis and soaring inflation.

OPEC Statement

VIENNA, July 17 (AP) — The text of the statement issued by Secretary General Rene Ortiz issued by OPEC headquarters here Monday:

"First of all we in OPEC welcome President Carter's statement outlining a program to cut the U.S. consumption of oil over the next decade and hope that the reiterated targets being set in Tokyo will be accomplished. We appreciate any steps taken by the consuming countries which are the major importers of OPEC oil reducing their oil consumption. The consuming countries should not adopt any short-sighted view in their estimation of the actual marketing situation which at present is moving toward a more stable situation because of the policies being adopted by OPEC. It is important that the consuming countries do not repeat the same pattern of consumption that occurred after the 1973-1974 warning from OPEC."

"It should be noted that in 1974 the U.S. imported around one billion barrels and in 1978 it was importing two billion barrels, which is 100 per cent more than in 1974, and on the other hand it should be noted that European countries have actually reduced their consumption of oil imported from OPEC countries by about 30 per cent in the same period. We also welcome the commitment of funds by President Carter to develop alternative sources of energy and to place emphasis on the switching from oil to coal consumption as well as other conservation measures that will lead to a more rational and noble use of oil and oil products."

Well, sort of Carter spells out policy

DETROIT, July 17 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter spent Monday traveling from city to city spelling out his energy program. But at one point his spelling ability apparently failed him.

A communications worker asked Carter what he had done to fulfill a campaign promise to cut the number of bureaucrats in the army and navy. Just how many generals and admirals are there?, the worker asked.

"I'll have to find out the exact number and let you know," Carter replied. "If I could get your exact address, I'll get you the number and mail it to you personally," Carter said, joining the audience in laughter.

"The exact address is 1515 Van Nuys Boulevard," the delegate said.

"81 what?" Carter asked.

"1515 Van Nuys Boulevard, Panorama City,"

"How do you spell Boulevard?" asked the president of the United States.

"B-L-V-D."

"Thank you," said Carter. "You'll hear from me within a week."

Call for 'European man'

Europe parliament opens session

STRASBOURG, France July 17 (AP) — The historic first session of the directly elected European Parliament of the nine Common Market nations opened here Tuesday morning with demonstrations and a minor embarrassment.

The Reverend Ian Paisley, the fiery Northern Irish nationalist leader, rose as the session opened to protest that the two Union Jacks flying outside the parliament building had been hoisted upside down — a not uncommon mistake — and to demand assurances that it not happen again.

The point made, he was interrupted by Louise Weiss of France, at 86 the oldest member of the outgoing, indirectly-elected body, who was presiding until the election of a new president.

The election was expected to go to Simone Veil, former French Health Minister, following a decision of the Christian Democrat bloc to support her candidacy.

Hundreds of demonstrators, mostly Italian, gathered outside the building Tuesday morning to protest her pro-abortion record. As health minister, she pushed a liberalized abortion law through the French National Assembly in 1975.

Other groups of demonstrators, up to 1,000 strong, supported other causes outside the building.

European federalism, the right of minorities to get elected to the body, more power for the near-powerless parliament, a common European currency, and reform of the British electoral system to give a fairer deal to the small Liberal Party were some of the causes invoked.

In her opening speech, Mme. Weiss called for the Common Market to create "Europeans."

"The Community institutions have created European beetroot, butter, cheese, and veal. They have not created European men. These European men existed in the middle ages, in the renaissance, in the century of light and

even in the 19th century. They must be re-created," she said.

She also made an appeal for larger families to reverse the European trend to smaller populations.

"At the rate at which couples (are having children)," she said, "there soon will not be any more Europeans. I share the long agony of our civilization. How to revivify it? How to rejuvenate it? We will only succeed together."

"I call to my support an instinct from the depths of time. Why then were fertile women blessed?"

Mme. Weiss then turned to human rights, saying it was a major problem for the new parliament, and strongly attacking the United Nations where "tyrants are welcomed with honors... and put on commissions studying the improvement of the fate of the disinherited."

The two are rated the candidates most likely to succeed whenever and wherever they play. Watson won the British Open in 1975 and 1977 and has been minting money at an unprecedented rate this year on the U.S. tour, where he has already set an earnings record of more than \$378,000.

Nicklaus is the defending champion this time after a third open victory last year over the old course at St. Andrews, Scotland. Despite their achievements, there are reasons this time for discounting both men as major contenders at Royal Lytham. Nicklaus is now 39 and hasn't won a tournament since last year though he came close in the U.S. Masters in April when he placed fourth, one stroke behind.

Watson has had four victories this year, but none in a major event and he has developed the discomforting habit in recent months of blowing up in the final round.

Watson's game reached its low point at the U.S. Open in Toledo, Ohio, last month, where he failed in the closing rounds of the 36-hole cut. "I did not have any confidence in my swing. But I've worked hard on it at home in Kansas City. The doubts are gone and I feel I am playing quite a bit better now," the 29-year-old American said.

British bookmakers quote Watson at 5-1 and Nicklaus at 7-1 to win the title, and if they have both really solved their problems they could dominate the championship. Should they falter there is a host of hopeful waiting, many of them Americans. Though a U.S. professional has never won the open at Royal Lytham.

U.S. Open champion Hale Irwin is one possible contender. Ben Crenshaw another. A third American contender is Lee Trevino, who won the title in 1971 and 1972 and who seems to have overcome back problems which plagued him for three years.

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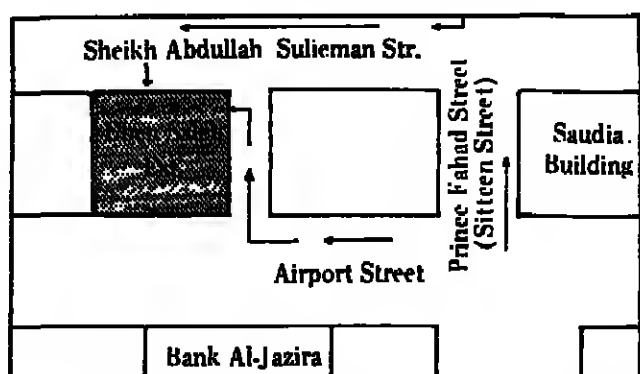
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Nicklaus, Watson head large field at British Open

LYTHAM ST. ANNES, England, July 17 (R) — The 1979 British Open Golf Championship begins at Royal Lytham and St. Annes tomorrow, and once again the overwhelming favorites for the title are Americans Tom Watson and Jack Nicklaus.

The two are rated the candidates most likely to succeed whenever and wherever they play. Watson won the British Open in 1975 and 1977 and has been minting money at an unprecedented rate this year on the U.S. tour, where he has already set an earnings record of more than \$378,000.

Nicklaus is the defending champion this time after a third open victory last year over the old course at St. Andrews, Scotland. Despite their achievements, there are reasons this time for discounting both men as major contenders at Royal Lytham. Nicklaus is now 39 and hasn't won a tournament since last year though he came close in the U.S. Masters in April when he placed fourth, one stroke behind.

Watson has had four victories this year, but none in a major event and he has developed the discomforting habit in recent months of blowing up in the final round.

Nicklaus says his problem has been his putting while Watson blames his driving, but both say they have isolated the difficulty and found the cure. Nicklaus credits his son Jack Junior for telling him: "Dad, you are looking awkward over the putter, you're breaking up the strokes and not hitting through the ball."

As a result, Nicklaus says he feels comfortable on the greens for the first time in a long while. He also discovered recently that the putter he has used for years was bent, and straightening it has also helped him recover his putting touch.



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